The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. IV.—No. 4. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 22, 1825. Whole No. 182.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 00 if not paid within the year.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE INCANTATION.

Thou who art to a land so far,
It cannot be gain'd in ship or car!
Thy lover comes to the destin'd rite,
And welcomes thee to the world to-night.

The moon hath hid her face so wan,
And the stars behind the clouds are gone;
And the willows and waters are singing a song,
To woo thee away from thy ghostly throng.

Here is the braid of thy raven hair—
The pledge of our love and mine own despair;
And here are the flowers I gain'd from thee
As dead as the hand that gave them to me!

Arouse! arouse! from thine icy bed,
And pass thy cold hands around my head,
And clasp me as thou wert wont to clasp,
Ere I gave thee up to a darker grasp.

Arouse! arouse! from thy dreamless sleep,
And as we have wept before, we'll weep;
And I will tell thee, my young dead bride,
How thou hast been mourn'd and deified!

Arise! Arise! from thy dusky grave,
As the sea-stars rise from their midnight wave;
Thy lover comes to the destin'd rite,
And welcomes thee to the world to-night!

MELANCHOLY.

LINES.

I know not where
This weary head can lean for rest;
Not on the world—the world is false!
And tho' in friendly smiles 'tis dress'd,
It soothes no care.

A friend, they say,
Will strive to warm affliction's tide,
And smooth the keenest ills of life:
I tried a friend—she turn'd aside,
And sought the gay!

Yet there is giv'n
One comfort in this lone abode:
I'll seek it in Religion's smile,
That true index, which points the road
That leads to Heav'n!

IDA.

TO MISS SARAH ANN D*****.

There is a gem by far more bright,
Than all the stars in heaven gleaming,
And sacred is its holy light,
When from the heart 'tis sweetly beaming;
They call it *Friendship*, and they say,
Its lustre ne'er will fade away!

Believe them, Sarah—it is true!
Then hail the gem, and thou wilt wear it,
While passing life's dark valley through,
And then to *heaven* thou wilt bear it,
Where *Friendship* doth forever shine,
In rays of love and bliss divine!

When thou doth, Sarah, coldly sleep
Beneath the turf, in death reclining,
Full many an eye will o'er thee weep,
But brighter then than e'er be shining;
In realms of Love thy soul will be,
Where *Friendship* beams eternally!

CYRUS.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY—No. 5.

EDGAR and MADELINE—A BALLAD.

The lover kiss'd the blooming cheek
Of her he lov'd so well;
With words which love alone can speak,
He fondly bade "farewell!"

"Oh! can you leave," the fair one cried,
"Thy Madeline so true,
And hie thee from thy faithful bride,
Who lives to love but you!"

"Oh! would'st thou have me, Madeline,
When honour calls to stay?
In peace, my love, I'm only thine,
And from thee will not stray:

"But when the tramp of war alarms,
I am my country's claim,
And e'en from love's endearing arms,
I haste to death or fame!"

Then mounting on his gallant steed,
His armour shining bright,
With waving plume, the youth did speed
From love's e'er anxious sight.

Oh! soon on battle plain he's seen,
His country's rights defending;
The field is red!—it once was green,
Ere foes were there contending.

"On! speed, ye gallants!" Edgar cries—
"In Heaven place your trust!
For nobly ev'ry hero dies,
In cause like ours, just!"

Now gallant Edgar meets the chief,
Who leads the hostile band,
And soon they join in deadly strife,
In wrath, with hand to hand.

Lo! Edgar's sword is broke in twain;
The foe has 'vantage high:
He falls!—he falls upon the plain!
The gallant youth must die!

"To rescue!" cries a voice aloud;
Sir Edgar dies not now!
And swiftly thro' the hostile crowd,
Comes one with visor'd brow:

It was a youth in armour green,
And as the foeman's sword
At Edgar's heart was aim'd, between
He kneels, and saves his Lord!

"Vain youth!" the chieftain cried, "hast thou
Twixt me and vengeance just,
So bold y come!—thou'lt mingle now
In with thy kindred dust!"

But, Edgar, as the lion bold,
Springs on the haughty foe;
With strength enerv'd, aye twenty fold,
He lays the chieftain low!

A joyous shriek, the strange youth gave,
And hasten'd to his side:
'Twas Madeline! her love did save;
The lover sav'd his bride!

In deep disguise, o'er mount, thro' glen,
She after Edgar sped;
Unknown, she pass'd three hostile men,
'Mong'st dying and 'mong dead!

But peace soon came—to home return'd,
They talk of by-past hours;
Affection's lamp long brightly burn'd,
In love's retir'd bowers.

SELIM.

EPITAPH—ON A SUICIDE.

Oh! once he had friends who would lend him a tear,
And once beat a heart in accord to his own;
Once lips own'd that he was indeed to them dear,
And sympathy echo'd the sufferer's groan.

Yet far from his friends—from his dear "native land,"
No longer sweet Charity's magic is felt,
And never'd forever is life's firmest band,
And drop'rate a breast which soft pity could melt!

Cold, cold is the heart which for others was warm,
And dim are the eyes which benevolence smil'd;
The pride of the forest is broke by the storm,
And he yields to his fate—stern adversity's child!

Ah! quit not this spot 'till you've dropp'd him a tear,
*And pardon his crime, if a crime it could be!**
Ah! pity his sorrows—his virtues revere,
And pray heaven *his* fate may ne'er happen to *thee*.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

* This line is, almost verbatim, the language of a gentleman, who committed suicide, in a letter to a friend, written shortly before his death.

TO MISS SARAH ANN B*****,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Turn, turn those eyes, whose dewy light,
Spreads tender language o'er my soul—
Whose orbs like evening vesper bright,
Thro' mists of melting softness roll;
Ah! turn those eyes—for now they dart
Resistless lightning thro' my heart!

Hide, hide those lips, their smiling sweet,
Vermil and warm as sunny fruit,
Thro' which thy breath, ambrosial sweet,
Coldly denies my ardent suit;
Hide, hide those lips, for pity's sake—
They tempt the kiss I dare not take!

VALMORE.

THE MORALIST.

What is the happiness that this world can give? Can it defend us from disasters? Can it protect us from diseases? Can it preserve our hearts from grief, our eyes from tears, or our feet from falling? Can it prolong our comforts? Can it multiply our days? Can it redeem ourselves or our friends from death? Can it soothe the king of terrors, or mitigate the agonies of dying? Can it restore or sanctify a mind that we have depraved? Can it purchase for us a favourable issue in the day of final retribution? If not, why is it so high in our esteem? If it be so weak and impotent, and vain, if it have so little influence on our most momentous interests, why does it lie so close unto our hearts? Why should it light up such keen desires, and create such invincible attachments?

When my conscience is oppressed with guilt, (says Cappee, in one of his Sermons) when I am alarmed with the apprehension of a future reckoning, what is the world to me? What comfort or what hope can it administer? When my conscience bears testimony to my integrity and virtue—when my hopes of a future recompence are just and lively—what is the world to me? What want I of its consolations? When my heart is torn with grief, or oppressed with melancholy—when my limbs are racked with pain, or my body languishing in sickness, what is the world to me? That my habitation is splendid, my dependants not a few, and my treasure not a little, does this afford me any mitigation of my anguish?

When the period of life has overtaken me, and the messenger of death has read me the summons of my departure out of it, what is the world to me? Anticipate that solemn moment, it will be with you in reality ere long. Place yourselves on the verge of time, imagine that your course is finished, that your glass is run out—and from the margin of eternity, look at the approaching and the receding world—how vast, how sudden, how inexpressible a change in your conceptions and affections.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

The Toilet of a Roman Lady.—A woman of quality, on leaving her bed, which she usually did about 10 or 11 o'clock, repaired to her bath. After remaining there for some time, where she was carefully rubbed with a pumice stone, she came forth to pass into the hands of the *cosmetes*. These cosmetes were slaves, who possessed many secrets for preserving the skin and complexion, and who derived this name from the Greek word Kosmos, which signifies beauty. The moment she left the bath, a sort of cataplasm, invented by the Empress Poppea, was applied to her face, which she took off only when she went abroad, or on the arrival of a stranger; so that the poor husband could never see his wife without her face being covered with this mask, which she often replaced in the evening, to preserve her face throughout the night from the contact of the air. As soon as she began her toilette, a slave removed it, and bathed her face with a sponge, steeped in ass's milk, whilst another endeavoured to give to the skin all possible freshness, by rubbing it, according to Pliny, with the ashes of snails, or large ants, burned and bruised in salt, with honey in which the bees had been smothered, with the fat of a pullet mixed with onions, and lastly, with the fat of a swan, to which they attributed the property of removing wrinkles. Her next care was to efface any red spots, with a piece of red cloth, steeped in oil of roses, and to remove freckles with a scraping of sheep-skin, mixed with the honey of Corsica, to which was sometimes added the powder of frankincense. This operation finished, a third slave approached, provided with a pair of pincers, with which she mercilessly plucked even the minutest hairs from the face of her mistress. The duty of the toilette over, that of the teeth commenced. When fresh water was found insufficient to cleanse them, they were rubbed with grated pumice-stone, or marble dust, a method still employed. The use of tooth-brushes was unknown at that period, and the coquettes of the time, like those of the present day, replaced the teeth they lost with false ones, which were fastened with gold.—To heal or prevent chaps in the lips, they rubbed them with the inside of the sheep skin, covered with a gall-nut ointment—or, what was better still, with the ashes of a burnt mouse, mixed with fennel root. The teeth being cleaned, a fourth class of slaves appeared, to colour the eye lashes, eye-brows, and hair, according to the age or taste of the lady. This last part of the operations of the toilette ended, a slave spread a red pomade on the lips of her mistress, to heighten their freshness and bloom, whilst another presented a round mirror, ornamented with precious stones, and held by a handle of mother-of-pearl; which mirror, from the want of glass, was formed of a composition of several metals, to which was given an exquisite polish; they were sometimes so large as to reflect the person from head to foot.

ALGERINE JUSTICE.

MAHOMET EFFENDI, Dey of Algiers, about the middle of the last century, was reckoned the most able and likewise the most equitable of those princes who have for many years governed the Algerines. His promotion to sovereignty was involuntary; for he no doubt dreaded the fate of his predecessors, of whom no less than twenty-three perished by violent deaths. He was compelled, nevertheless, by the janissaries, to accept of a dignity which, notwithstanding his justice and sagacity, proved as fatal to himself as to former princes; for he also, a short time after his advancement, fell by assassination. The following instance of his justice, in which, however, the procedure was somewhat summary, is accounted an instance of his sagacity. Slaves, among the Algerines, are permitted, (on paying their masters a certain sum,) to earn money for themselves, by shop-keeping or otherwise. This they may, and very frequently do, employ in purchasing their freedom. A slave named Almoolah, kept an oil shop, and found his gains increase so very fast, that he soon accumulated seventy sequins, amounting to about thirty pounds sterling. Another fifty sequins would have procured his freedom. Fearing, however, as he was thought wealthy, that he might be robbed, and have no redress, he gave his money in trust to a Moor, who lived in the neighbourhood, and in whose friendship, as well as integrity, he had the utmost confidence. His profits soon afterwards became so considerable, that he found himself in possession of the fifty sequins he so earnestly wished for. He thus anticipated, with secret pleasure, his delivery from bondage, and return to his native land. Repairing, therefore, to his Moorish friend, he said to him, "How much beholden am I, worthy Hadgi, to your goodness, in having taken charge of my little earnings! I now intend, as I have gained wherewithall to obtain my liberty, to make the best bargain I can with my master, and return to my friends and kindred—I will, therefore, relieve you of the charge you so kindly undertook." Hadgi beheld him with a look of astonishment; he affected to believe him mad: and denied having any knowledge of the transaction he alluded to. Almoolah, nevertheless, insisted peremptorily on having his money restored to him; so that, after much altercation, the Moor apprehending that he could not otherwise secure the possession of what he had so unjustly retained, ran to the palace of Mahomet, whom he found administering justice, and raising his voice, intreated that he would punish a slave for aspersing his "untainted character." But Almoolah, conscious of his integrity, undauntedly followed him, and obtaining leave of the Dey, he told his story with circumstantial firmness, and then prostrated himself on the carpet at the foot of the throne. Mahomet, having heard him, beckoned to Chiaoux, or minister of justice, "Go," said he, "to the house of Hadgi—search narrowly, and bring me hither all the money you will find." The Chiaoux bowed, obeyed, and soon after returned. The Dey having then ordered a new earthen pot, with clear water poured into it, and a charcoal fire to be placed before him, put the pot on the fire, and when the water boiled, he threw in the money. Soon after, having taken it out, and letting it stand till cooled, he found on the surface a thick greasy scum. This convinced him that the money belonged to the oil-man; he instantly restored it to him, and at the same time gave a sign to Chiaoux, who, dragging away the self-condemned Moor, fixed his head, without loss of time, on the wall of the city.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

At the last annual meeting of the "Female Society for the extirpation of Bed Bugs, and for ameliorating the condition of those infested with them," Mrs. Priscilla Pillow was called to the chair, and Miss Sally Scratch appointed secretary.

The annual report being read, on motion of Mrs. Sackingbottom, seconded by Miss Betsy Bedstead, the society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and on counting the ballots, it appeared that the following were duly elected, viz.

Mrs. Rachel Ratsbane, president.
Mrs. Bridget Bedpost, } secretaries.
Miss Susan Sheets, }
Miss Charity Coverlid, cor. sec.
Miss Sally Scratch, rec. sec.
Mrs. Rose Bloodgood, treasurer.

Mrs. Priscilla Pillow,
C. Sublimate,
Lovey Whiskey,
Tacey Turpentine,
Susan Soapit,
Miss Hannah Brush,
Harriet Hautem,
Dorothy Drownem,
Patience Pinchem,
Mary Mashem,
Prudence Stopem,
Ruth Rotem,
} Managers.

On motion of Mrs. C. Sublimate,

Resolved, That on account of the multiplicity of business which the managers have on hand, in consequence of belonging to so many useful societies, the monthly and quarterly meetings of the board be dispensed with.

After some desultory conversation on a very delicate subject, which it would be improper to publish, on motion of Miss Ann Ambler, it was

Resolved, That, in order to give the members more leisure, the treasurer be authorised to offer a premium of one hundred cents for the best mode of a machine for darning stockings, which may render the superintendance of the ladies of the family unnecessary.

On motion of Miss Maria Mite,

Resolved, That this society would highly approve of the formation of an auxiliary Female Juvenile Bed Bug Society; and that the president be requested to induce a few children to call a meeting for the purpose, and also to solicit the assistance of the Rev. Harry Humbug to deliver an address on the occasion.

The editors of papers disposed to encourage the formation of self-created societies for any purpose, are respectfully requested to publish the above.

SALLY SCRATCH, Rec. Sec.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

NOCTURNAL SEPARATION.

One summer, while at Baltimore on a pleasure excursion, peculiar circumstances suddenly rendered it necessary that I should set sail for St. Thomas's. I immediately proceeded to make inquiry about a vessel to convey me there, and found that there was none bound to that quarter, except a small schooner, which had very inferior accommodations, and was commanded by a person of rude manners and a disobliging temper. However, as my business admitted of no delay, I engaged a passage in her, and put my luggage on board, and desired the captain to send me notice, whenever he was ready to sail, that I might immediately join him.

I passed two days in that anxious and unsettled state of mind which the prospect of going to sea generally produces, and went despondingly to bed the second night, after having ascertained that the wind was unfavourable to the prosecution of my intended voyage. A loud knocking at my chamber door awakened me from a profound sleep, about an hour before dawn. I was on the point of demanding who occasioned the disturbance, when a voice called out, "The schooner is ready to sail—they are heaving up the anchor—Captain Burder sent me to warn you to come on board without a moment's delay."

I started from bed, and having dressed myself as quickly as possible, accompanied the messenger to the wharf, and embarked in a boat which waited there for us, and soon reached the schooner. Her captain was so busily engaged in giving orders to the seamen as scarcely to notice my arrival. However I addressed him, and made some remark about the suddenness of his departure—"That doesn't concern you," replied he abruptly; "I suppose your birth is ready below." But instead of taking this hint, and going down the cabin, I remained upon deck until we cleared the mouth of the harbour, which we at last accomplished with much difficulty, for the wind was as directly ahead as it could blow.

I felt at a loss to conceive the cause of our putting to sea in such unfavourable weather—but judged from the specimen of the captain's manner which I had already had, that it would be useless to address to him any inquiries upon the subject. I therefore went to bed, and did not get up the next morning till called to breakfast. On entering the cabin I was astonished to find a lady and a gentleman there, whom I had not previously known to be on board. They were introduced to me as fellow passengers; and after expressing my gratification at the prospect of enjoying their society during the voyage, I began to converse with them, and soon found that their presence would in a great measure counterbalance the disagreeableness arising from Capt. Burder's surly and untractable temper. They were named Mr. and Mrs. Monti, and were both young and had recently been married. She was a pretty, lively, interesting creature; and having fortunately been at sea before, she did not suffer from sickness, or feel at all incommoded or depressed by the comparative uncomforts of her situation; and therefore the sociality of our little circle was never interrupted by her absence, or her incapacity to join it. But the charm of her manners seemed to have no influence upon the stubborn nature of Captain Burder, who always maintained a cold reserve, and rarely took any part in our conversation.

His appearance and deportment were singularly unprepossessing. A short muscular figure, a stern countenance, burnt almost to a copper colour by exposure to tropical climates, black bushy hair, and small scintillating eyes, formed the exterior of our commander; and his actions and external behavior proved that the traits of his mind were as revolting as those of his person.

He treated his crew in a capricious and tyrannical manner; but at the same time, behaved towards them with an air of familiarity very unusual for ship masters to assume when among common seamen.—But a negro who attended to the cabin, daily experienced the most inhuman usage from his hands, and afforded such a spectacle of degradation and misery as was painful to look upon. Almost every night after dark, Captain Burder had a long conversation with his mate during which both seemed particularly anxious to avoid being overheard; and I once or twice observed them studying charts of parts of the ocean that lay quite out of our due and proper course. Their whole conduct was equally suspicious and inexplicable, and I often felt uneasy and apprehensive, though there was no defined evil to fear, nor any danger to anticipate.

Our personal comfort was but little attended to on board the schooner; and our table, which had never been a well furnitured one, soon became so mean and uninviting, that Mr. Monti complained to Capt. Burder about it; however, without avail, for the latter told him he must just take things as he found them. On comparing the equality of stores we had respectively brought on board, we thought we could manage to live independent of our commander; and Mrs. Monti's woman servant was therefore, desired to prepare our meals, and spread a table for us every day. Captain Burder grew furious with passion when he learned this arrangement, and muttered some threats which we did not understand. However, next day his rage against us was farther increased, in consequence of Mr. Monti having taxed him with cruelty and injustice, while in the act of beating the negro man already mentioned. This offence was not to be forgiven, and he accordingly broke off all intercourse with the individuals of our party.

Delightful weather attended us during the first week of the voyage, and we usually spent the evenings upon deck, under an awning.—While thus seated, one calm and beautiful moonlight night, Mrs. Monti said, "If the weather and ocean were ever in this placid state, I believe I would prefer a sea life to any other. The most susceptible mind could not discover any cause for terror or anxiety in the scene around us—I would rather meet a speedy death among these little billows, than linger life away upon a sick bed, racked with pain, and surrounded with weeping friends." "I have less objections, Harriet," said her husband, "to your mode of dying than to your mode of living. I should not care to spend much time at sea, for I am sure it would pass very heavily. I love variety, and nothing of that is to be met with on board a ship."—"I agree with you," said Mrs. Monti; "but variety is not necessary to happiness—a regular, well planned, uninterrupted routine, would suit my disposition exactly, and would be more easily attainable at sea than any were else. It makes us the slaves of accidents of every kind, and when we are happy we never can feel secure that our happiness will continue. Now, were I mistress of a large ship, and had the power of sailing continually upon a calm and safe ocean, I would collect my dearest friends on board of her, and get out of sight of land as fast as possible, carrying with me, of course, various means of amusement and recreation.—We would regulate our time and our pleasure as we chose—no disagreeable person could intrude upon us—no spectacles of misery would meet our eyes, and no lamentations assail our ears; and we would enjoy each other's society without the fear of ever being separated or disunited, except by death; and when any one was removed, the remaining persons would console themselves with the reflection, that a link had been withdrawn from the chain which bound their hearts to this delusive and transitory world; and that in proportion as their friends dropped away, they would feel more ready and willing to die than they had done while the former were in existence." "This seems a very plausible scheme of yours my love," replied Mr. Monti; "however, I am glad you cannot put it in execution. I don't know any part of the ocean that is exempt from tempests, which I see you are resolved entirely to avoid, and with reason, for I suspect that a good gale of wind would discompose you and your select party, even more than Capt. Burder himself, were he to find means of admittance into your projected floating Elysium."

Whilst we were engaged in conversation of this kind, I several times observed Samno, the negro man, beckoning to me, and then putting his finger upon his lips. At length I went to the bow of the vessel where he stood, and asked whether he had any thing to communicate. "Yes, yes, master," said he, in a whisper, "something very strange, and of great consequence—but will no one overhear us?" "Do not fear that," answered I; "Capt. Burder is asleep in his birth, and the watch are all near the stern." "Then I will speak," answered Samno. "You and that other gentleman have been kind to me, and often tried to save me from the rage of my wicked master—I mean now to serve you in my turn. Your lives are in danger. The captain intends to cast away the vessel."—"What do you mean?" cried I; "I am at a loss to understand you."—"Oh, I'll soon explain it all," replied he.—"Last night, I listened to my master and the mate while they were talking together, and found out that they had formed a plan to wreck his schooner, that they might get the insurance, which would buy her and all she contains twenty times over. These bales, casks, and boxes that lie in the hold, have no goods in them. They are full of sand and stones.—Captain Burder has cheated the insurers in this way, and now he wants to run the vessel aground somewhere on the Bahama Banks, and leave her to beat to pieces by the waves.—He and the crew, who are all leagued with him, will go off in the boat, and land upon the nearest coast, and give out that they had been shipwrecked. This story, if it is not found out to be false, will entitle him to claim the insurance, which is all he wants. Here is a scheme for you."

I was too much startled and agitated by this intelligence to think of holding any further conversation with Samno; and, after warning him to conceal his knowledge of the affair from his master and the seamen I returned to my friends. As the tale I had just heard completely explained Capt. Burder's mysterious behaviour, and unveiled the cause of his sudden departure from Baltimore, I did not at all doubt the negro's veracity and began to consider how the infernal machinations of our commander might best be counteracted. When Mrs. Monti retired to her state room, I informed her husband of the plot that was in agitation. We conferred together a long time upon the subject, and at last resolved to do nothing openly, until matters came nearer a crisis.

Captain Burder's villainous scheme occupied my mind incessantly, and Mr. Monti daily made it a subject of conversation; but still we could not determine what course to pursue, and passed our hours in that state of irresolute anxiety, during which the mind seeks an excuse for its own inactivity and want of decision, by endeavoring to convince itself that the proper time for exertion has not yet arrived. We cautiously concealed the affair from Mrs. Monti and her attendant, and took care that every thing connected with our little establishment should go on in its usual routine, lest an alteration might have excited suspicion among those who were leagued against us.

Four or five evenings after Samno had made the above mentioned communications to me, we were seated upon deck according to custom. It blew pretty fresh, and we went through the water at such a rapid rate that Mrs. Monti remarked it, and asked me, in a whisper, if vessels usually carried so much sail at night as we then did. At this moment, Captain Burder, who had been pacing the deck in an agitated manner for some time before, seized the lead, and hove it hurriedly, and continued to do so without mentioning the soundings to any one or making any reply to the mate, who came forward, and offered to relieve him of his charge. There was a dead silence among the crew, all of whom stood near the bows of the vessel, observing their commander with expressive looks. An indistinct sensation of dread, in which I participated, appeared to steal over the individuals of our party. Mrs. Monti trembled and seized her husband's arm, looked anxiously in his face; but he turned from her gaze without saying any thing. Samno leant against the bulwarks, and twice stepped forward, apparently with the intention of addressing some one, but each time, after a few moments hesitation, he quietly resumed his former position.

The moon was nearly full, and we enjoyed all her light, except when a thin fleecy cloud occasionally happened to intervene, and to throw a fleeting and shadowy dimness upon the surface of the ocean. The wind, though strong, appeared unsteady, and at intervals its sighing was changed into wild and melancholy moans, which seemed to hover around the vessel for an instant, and then to be borne far over the deep. At one time we glided silently and smoothly through the billows; and at another, they burst and trembled fiercely around the bows of the schr. and then collapsed into comparative quietness and repose; every thing wore an ominous and dreary character, and the scene appeared to exert a depressing influence upon the minds of all on board.

The silence was suddenly interrupted by Samno, who cried, "We are now on the Seal-Bank! I see the *black heads!* The schooner will be aground immediately!"—"Rascal! what do you say!" returned Capt. Burder, running furiously up to him! "you are a lying vagabond! Utter another word, and I will let you feel the weight of the lead upon your body!" "What can all this mean?" exclaimed Mrs. Monti, in a tone of alarm; "are we really in danger?"—"Captain Burder," cried her husband, I command you to put about ship instantly! We know all your plans! You are a deceitful villain! Seamen," continued he, addressing himself to the crew, "obey this man at your peril! he intends to cast away the vessel for the insurance; if we do not resist we shall lose our lives."—"Mutinous wretch!" returned the Captain, "you speak falsely! I deny the charge! You shall repent of this yet. Yes, yes, I'll find a time. Fellows stand by me; recollect I am your commander. May I depend upon you all?"—'Ay, ay, sir, to the last,' answered the sailors, though some of them spoke rather faintly and irresolutely.

Silence now ensued, and Captain Burder having thrown aside the lead, began to pace the deck hurriedly, and often cast looks of fury and defiance at Mr. Monti and me. We easily perceived that any sort of resistance on our part would be vain, and perhaps dangerous, and therefore patiently awaited, the catastrophe. While he employed himself in soothing and encouraging his lady, I went down to the cabin and collected all my valuables of small bulk, and concealed them, about my person; and likewise privately desired Mr. Monti's servant to occupy herself in the same way.

In a few minutes I distinctly felt the keel of the schooner rub upon the bottom. Every one started when this took place, and appeared to await the next shock in speechless alarm. The vessel as was expected soon began a second time to grind against the sand and rocks, underneath and quickly got hard and fast aground. Captain Burder immediately ordered the sails to be backed but this did not move her in the least degree. The shifting of the ballast, which was next resorted to, proved ineffectual, as he probably intended it should.

Our situation now became truly alarming. There was no land in sight; but from the fore-top we could discern shoals stretching on every side to the horizon—those of sand being indicated by the bright green colours of the sea—and those of rock by irregular patches of blackness upon its surface. However, these beacons of danger did not long continue distinguishable, for the moon sunk below the horizon, and clouds gradually overcast the sky. The wind and sea increased at the same time, and we soon began to drift along, being one moment elevated on the top of a billow, and the next dashed furiously against the bottom of the ocean. It was evident that the schooner would quickly go to pieces, and Captain Burder ordered his men to let down the boat.—While they were engaged in this, a temporary dispersion of some of the clouds afforded us light enough to discern a rocky island at a little distance; and the boat had hardly been dropped when our vessel struck violently—the waves breaking over her at the same time in rapid succession.

We all rushed to the side of the schooner on which the boat lay, and leaped into her, one after another, with the exception of Mr. Monti, who, when he had assisted his wife and servant in getting on board, returned to the cabin for some papers which he had forgot.—Just as he came upon deck again, a tremendous sea took the vessel astern, and swept him overboard. Mrs. Monti fainted away. Captain Burder immediately cut the barge rope, and ordered the crew to make for the island, saying, it was absurd even to think of saving my companion's life, and that we should be more than fortunate if we escaped a similar fate ourselves. The men rowed furiously, and we soon gained the rock, and landed in safety, though not until the bows of the boat had been stove in by the violent percussions she underwent while we were getting ashore.

It was so dark that none of us attempted to explore the apparently isolated spot upon which we had been obliged to take refuge; and my thoughts were chiefly directed to the recovery of Mrs. Monti, who continued in a state of insensibility for a considerable time, and revived only to feel the agonizing conviction that her husband was no more. Capt. Burder and his crew stood watching the schooner as she rapidly went to pieces and had a great deal of conversation among themselves, which the noise of the sea prevented me from overhearing.

About an hour after we had landed Samno came running to me, and whispered, that he believed Mr. Monti was still alive, for he had recently heard some one shouting at a distance. I immediately accompanied him to a projecting point of rock, about 100 yards off, and we both called as loud as we could. A voice which I instantly recognized to be that of my friend, answered us, but it was sometime before we were able to distinguish what he said. At last I ascertained that he reached the shore by clinging to a part of the wreck, and that he could not gain the spot on which we stood, on account of an arm of the sea which extended into the interior of the island; but that he would immediately endeavor to find his way round the head of it. On hearing this, I entreated him to desist from any such attempt, till day light should render it a secure and successful one. He at last consented, and I hastened to Mrs. Monti, and communicated the joyful tidings of her husband's preservation, which affected her nearly as much as her previous belief in his death had done.

Long before dawn we had all assembled on the point of the rock already mentioned; the first beams of the morning shewed Mr. Monti opposite to the place where we stood, and divided from us by what appeared to be an arm of the sea, about one hundred and fifty yards wide. After exchanging a few words with his wife, he set out to compass its head, and thus get round to us, while Samno went to meet him.

We waited their arrival impatiently for nearly half an hour, and then saw the negro coming towards us with looks of despair. "We are all deceived," cried he; "this is not an arm of the sea, but a channel between two distinct islands; we are on one, and Mr. Monti on the other; he cannot possibly reach us, unless he swims across, or is brought over in a boat. What is to be done?" This intelligence filled Mrs. Monti and me with dismay, for both knew that the boat was totally unfit for service, and that her husband could not swim.—Every one appeared in some measure to participate in our distress and disappointment, except captain Burder, who when asked if there were any means of rescuing Mr. Monti, said, that it behoved him to get across the channel as he best could.

Mr. Monti soon appeared on the opposite rock, and explained the hopelessness of his situation more fully than Samno had done.—The channel had a rapid current; the set of which we perceived would vary with the ebb and flow of the tide; but it was so strong that even an expert swimmer could scarcely hope to baffle its force and reach the adverse shore. No effectual plan of relief suggested itself to any of our minds; but it was evidently necessary that something should speedily be done; for though we had picked up a considerable quantity of wrecked provisions, Mr. Monti had none of any kind. We therefore saw at once that he must either risk his life upon the sea, or perish with hunger.

In the afternoon, under the influence of these convictions, he began to collect all the pieces of plank he could find; and having torn up his shirt and handkerchief into strips, he bound the timber together, so as to form a sort of raft. This he conveyed to the utter extremity of his own island, hoping the sweep of the current might carry him, when embarked to the lower end of the opposite shore. These preparations where viewed with torturing suspense and anxiety by Mrs. Monti and me; and when her husband had placed himself upon the raft, she grew half frantic with alarm, entreated him to desist. However, after a few moments of irresolution, he pushed off, and was whirled rapidly along by the stream.

None of us dared to speak, scarcely even to breathe, during this soul-absorbing crisis.—Several of the crew stood upon the edge of the cliffs with ropes in their hands, waiting to afford the adventurous navigator assistance as he passed; and their hopes of being able to do so were strengthened, when they observed the influence which an eddy had in drawing the raft toward the shore. Mr. Monti was soon within seven or eight yards of us. One of the seamen then seized the end of the rope, and made a strong effort to throw it towards the raft, but he lost his balance, and fell into the water, dragging the line along with him. The golden moment elapsed, and the object of our solicitude was swiftly swept away far beyond our reach. His wife relapsed into insensibility, but not before she had seen the form of her husband receding from her eyes, and at the mercy of the boundless ocean.

The man who had the misfortune to cause this disastrous result, was allowed to clamber up the rocks quite disregarded—the attention of all being fixed upon Mr. Monti, who floated so fast in the open sea, that we perceived we had no chance of beholding him much longer.—He waved his hands to us several times, with an air of resignation, but we thought we once or twice observed him endeavoring to impel the raft towards one island, by using his arms as oars, and then suddenly desist, as if conscious of the hope-

...ceasness of the attempt. Fortunately the weather had become very calm, and we knew that there was no chance of his sinking while it continued so, and while the planks that supported him kept together. We watched him till it grew dark, and then set about providing ourselves with a place of shelter for the night; during the whole of which, Mrs. Monti, in her indescribable anguish, forgot all that had passed, and even where she was, and talked, laughed, and wept, alternately.

I spent the greater part of the night in strolling along the shores of the island, which I could do with pleasure and safety, for the moon and the stars successively yielded light enough to direct my steps. Neither did captain Burder nor his crew seem inclined to take any repose. When I happened to pass the spot where they were, I always heard them disputing about the way in which they should manage to leave the rock; and it appeared from their conversation, that the wreck of the schr. had been much more complete and sudden than they had anticipated or intended. I also gathered from some accidental hints, that they did not regret that Mr. Monti was now out of the way—his avowed knowledge of their plans having excited a good deal of alarm and anxiety among them.

At day-break, no vestige of the raft or its unfortunate navigator was discoverable, and I forgot my own desolate prospects in thinking of the fate of Mr. Monti, and trying to believe that he might still be in life, although conclusions to the contrary were forced upon my mind, by a consideration of the dangers that surrounded him, and of the limited means he had of contending successfully against them. —Immediately after sunrise, the crew hauled up the damaged boat, and began to repair her with some fragments of the schooner, which had that morning floated ashore. They soon rendered her in a manner seaworthy, and I found that the mate and crew intended setting out in search of relief, while captain Burder, and Mrs. Monti, and her maid, and I, were to remain till they returned. Accordingly, in the afternoon, they put off, taking Samno with them, on the ground that they would require him to assist at the oars. It appeared to me rather strange that captain Burder should not accompany his crew, and direct the expedition, though he said he remained behind to shew the two females that neither he nor his men had any intention of abandoning them.—I pretended to be satisfied with this explanation, but nevertheless determined to watch his motions. Mrs. Monti and her maid had taken up their abode in a shallow rocky recess, which sheltered them in some measure from the weather, and I had conveyed thither the best provisions I could select from the quantity washed ashore, but did not intrude myself upon them, for I perceived that my presence was painful to the former, by recalling the image of her husband.

Having chosen a place of repose, in the vicinity of the recess, I retired soon after sunset, and endeavored to sleep; but notwithstanding the fatigues of the preceding night, I continued awake so long that I resolved to walk abroad and solicit the tranquilizing effects of the fresh air. As I emerged beyond the projecting rock, behind which I had formed my couch, I saw Captain Burder stealing along on tip-toe. Fortunately he did not observe me, and I immediately shrunk back into the shade, that I might watch his steps unseen by him. He proceeded cautiously towards the recess and having looked round a moment, entered it. I grew alarmed, and hastened to the spot; but remained outside, and listened attentively. I heard Mrs. Monti suddenly utter an exclamation of surprise, and say, "Pray sir, why do you intrude yourself here?"—"I come to enquire how you are," replied Captain Burder, "and to ask if I can be of any service to you."—"None, none," answered she; "this is an extraordinary time for such a visit. I beg you will leave me." "Are you not afraid to remain here alone?" said captain Burder.—"I have my attendant, sir," said Mrs. Monti, haughtily.—"No, no," cried the former, "you know well enough you have sent across the island for water, and I have taken advantage of her absence to have a little conversation with you—You are a beautiful creature, and ——" "Captain Burder," exclaimed she, in a tone of alarm, "do you really dare?—Begone! —Touch me not!" I heard a shriek, I rushed into the recess, and seized the insolent villain by the collar of his coat, dragged him backwards a considerable way, and then dashed him twice upon the rocks, with all the force I was master of. He could not rise, but lay groaning with pain, and vainly attempting to speak.

I now hastened to Mrs. Monti, whose agitation I endeavored to relieve and compose, by assurance of unremitting protection, and by the hope of our soon being able to leave the island. When her attendant returned, I left them together, after promising to keep watch in front of the recess, and prevent the future intrusion of Captain Burder, who continued for some time on the spot where I had left him, and then got upon his feet, and retired out of sight.

I armed myself with a piece of a broken oar, which I found among the cliffs, and began to walk backwards and forwards in front of the recess. My situation was now such a perplexing one, that I felt more anxious and uneasy than ever. I feared lest Captain Burder should attack me unawares, or gain access to Mrs. Monti if I relaxed my vigilance one moment, and sleep was therefore out of the question.—I paced along the rocks like a sentinel, starting at every sound, and ardently wishing for dawn, although I knew that there was no chance of its bringing me any relief. I did not dare to sit down, lest I should slumber. I counted the waves as they burst along the shore, and watched the stars successively rising and setting on opposite sides of the horizon: at one time fancying I saw my enemy lurking in some neighboring cavity, and at another trying to discover the white sail of an approaching vessel. I observed Mrs. Monti's servant occasionally appear at the entrance of their wild abode and look around, as if to ascertain that I still kept watch, and then quietly return within. Shortly after midnight, while taking my round along the cliffs, I met Capt. Burder. We both started back, and surveyed each other for a little time without speaking.—"Do not suppose," said he at length, "that the attack you made upon me this evening, shall remain unresented or unpunished.—You have behaved most villanously—you took advantage of me, like an assassin, when I was off my guard." "And I shall not hesitate to do so again," returned I, "if I chance to find you insulting Mrs. Monti."—"You talk boldly," cried he; "are you aware that you cannot leave this island unless I choose?" "No, I am not." "Then learn that it is so," exclaimed he stamping his foot. "My crew have gone to secure a small vessel, and when they return we shall depart in it, taking the females with us and leaving you here. In the mean time, be thankful that your life has not been the forfeit of this evening's temerity."—"Your crew," said I "will not be so merciless as to abandon me, even although you order them to do so. I ask nothing from you—only keep at a distance from the recess. I advise this for your own sake."—"This language won't last long," cried he, quivering with rage; "why don't I pitch you over the cliffs this moment?—But no, you shall die a slower death." He hurried furiously away but once or twice stopped short, as if half determined to return and attack me. However, he restrained his passion, and soon disappeared among the rocks.

A miserable fate, which we had no visible means of avoiding, seemed now to impend over Mrs. Monti and me. I leaned against a precipice near the place of refuge and gave way to the most melancholy anticipations, which absorbed me so completely, that I did not discover that it was day till the sun had got completely above the horizon. Then on changing my position, and looking towards the sea, I observed a sloop at anchor, about half a mile from the shore, and a boat full of men approaching.

I did not for a moment doubt that they were Capt. Burder's crew, and that the vessel belonged to them; and I hastened towards the landing place, that I might solicit their interference in behalf of Mrs. Monti and myself, before their commander could have an opportunity of steeling their hearts against us. The boat, which had now touched the shore, was concealed from my view by a projecting rock. A man who stood on the top of it called me by name. I looked up, and started back, and then rushed into his arms—it was Mr. Monti himself. "My dear friend," cried I, "Heaven, I see has afforded you that protection which I lately feared on the point of being withdrawn from us. Eternally blessed be the hour of your return!" "I have indeed, had a wonderful preservation," returned he "and you shall soon hear all—but how is my Harriet!"—"Safe and well as yet," replied I; "you are just arrived in time."

As we hastened toward the recess, I related briefly all that had happened since the preceding morning, to which he listened with intense and shuddering anxiety, and seemed indescribably relieved when I had finished the recital. On reaching Mrs. Monti's abode, I retired, lest my presence should impose any restraint upon the feelings of the happy couple. In a little time my friend came forward, with his wife leaning on his arm. Their countenances were as radiant as the smooth expanse of the ocean before us, which received the full influence of a dazzling sun upon its glassy bosom. "Yonder sloop," said the delighted husband, "that rides so beautifully at anchor, will convey us hence this evening. How graceful she looks! Her sails absolutely appear to be fringed with gold?"—"Yes," returned Mrs. Monti, "I believe the enchanted galley, which as Fairy legends tell us conveyed Cherry and Fair Star from the Island of Cyprus, did not appear a more divine object to their eyes than this does to mine."—"But," said Mr. Monti, "I must now give you the particulars of my preservation. I drifted about the ocean nearly three hours and then came within sight of the sloop, which lay too as soon as she observed me. The captain sent out his boat to pick me up. I immediately told my story, and entreated him to steer for this Island, which he readily consented to do, for he is one of the Bahama wreckers, who make it their business to cruise about in search of distressed vessels. We would have arrived here much sooner but the wind was ahead, and we lay at anchor all night, the intricacy of the navigation around this island rendering it dangerous to continue sailing after sunset.—My preserver shall not go unrewarded, and I shall be more able to do him justice in this respect as Harriet informs me that her maid by your directions, secured most of her money and valuables about her person before she left the schooner."

Mr. Monti had informed the master of the sloop, that he believed Captain Burder had cast away the schooner for her insurance, and the former proceeded to the place where she was wrecked, and succeeded in fishing up some bales and packages, which, on being opened, were found to contain nothing but sand and rubbish. This discovery offered satisfactory proof of Captain Burder's guilt, but still we were at a loss how to act, knowing that we could not legally take him into custody. However, in the course of the day the whole crew returned in the boat, having exhausted their stock of provisions, and failed to meet with any vessel, or inhabited island. Manks, the master, of the sloop, now proposed to take them on board his vessel, and carry them into port: and they all consented to accompany him, except Captain Burder and his mate both of whom probably suspected that Mr. Monti intended giving information against them. But seeing no other means of leaving the Island, they at length accepted Manks's offer, and we all embarked on board the sloop about noon, and shortly set sail.

We arrived safely at Nassau, New Providence, in a few days. Captain Burder and his mate were immediately apprehended on our evidence, and committed for trial. However, they both managed to escape from prison, and having stolen a boat, put to sea; and it was supposed either reached the coast of Cuba, or were picked up by some Spanish pirate, as no one saw or heard any thing of them while we remained upon the island.—All cause of detention being thus removed, Mr. and Mrs. Monti and I embarked for St. Thomas, our place of destination, and reached it after a most agreeable and prosperous voyage.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

Mr. Fauntleroy was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on the 30th of November. He met his fate with firmness and composure. Mr. F. was in the 41st year of his age; of middle stature, rather inclined to stoutness. His complexion was pale, and his hair quite grey—being short sighted, he constantly wore glasses. By all accounts, he was tranquil and resigned. It is said that it required sixteen thousand pounds annually to pay the interest on the amount of his forgeries. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the undertaker employed by the family of the unfortunate gentleman, arrived at Newgate to demand the body of Mr. Fauntleroy of the Governor. It was immediately delivered over to him in the shell in which it had been placed when removed from the scaffold. It was dressed, and the features appeared not to have undergone the least change. It was deposited in a leaden coffin, and then in a superb case. The funeral was expected to be very private. Mr. F.'s life was insured in the Amicable Life Insurance Office for five thousand pounds. He appears to have possessed the esteem and confidence of all who became acquainted with him. He was in many instances appointed trustee and executor, and acted in the latter capacity to the late Mr. West, president of the Royal Academy. He observed to a friend, as a singular circumstance, that Mr. Conant, who committed him, had been for many years his personal friend, and, but a short time before his commitment, he spent an evening in the company of the judge who pronounced the awful sentence of the law upon him.

London, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Fauntleroy.—It was, we are assured from the best authority, intended to conceal the fact of the execution of the husband of this unfortunate lady until to-day; and ever since the final determination of his fate, she has been led to believe that this was the day appointed for his death. Yesterday morning, however, the fact was communicated to her, in the way which her friends considered would add the least to her already bartowed feelings. We are given to understand that the communication was made by letter, from a gentleman who has all along taken a deep interest in the fate of her unfortunate husband, as well as in that of Mrs. Fauntleroy and her son. This was done about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This letter was also accompanied by one from her son. Mrs. Fauntleroy's sufferings are the most poignant—she is confined to her room, and sees none but her nearest friends. As soon as the fact was made known to her, the shutters of her apartments were closed. Yesterday morning, Mr. Baker went to Newgate, and having obtained possession of the ring which the above unfortunate gentleman wore at his death, he delivered it to Mrs. Harris, the wife of the principal turnkey, pursuant to the dying request of Mr. Fauntleroy, accompanying it with the acknowledgments he felt due to that person, for her unremitting attention to his wants and comforts during the time he had been under her care. A short time before Mr. Fauntleroy left his apartment to proceed to the condemned cell, he presented a valuable portable writing desk and apparatus to Mr. Harris, who received his cordial acknowledgments for his humane attention towards him.

Intelligence from Turkey states that at length tidings had been received of the fate of the Captain Pacha. He was in the Dardanelles, sick, disgraced, and had received orders not to show himself in Constantinople.—He has been superceded in command by Ibrahim Pacha.

Accounts from Bagdad state that the city of Schiras has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake.—The Schah of Persia has left Teheran for Sulanna, to attend the marriage of his grand daughter, the daughter of Abbas Mirza, with Prince Kermanchah; from there he will organize his army, and attack the Pachalik of Bagdat. The Charge des Affair of Russia, at Persia, is to be relieved by an ambassador.—Persia has in its employ a number of French officers to discipline her troops.

The Chevalier Heredia, brother of the ex-minister, Count Ofalia, has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States.

Baron de Erroles has been declared insane by the physicians to the king of France.

The manner of administering justice in Spain, may be gathered from the following fact: A young man was tried in Barcelona, for having been found in a mob which was preventing a Monk from preaching the doctrine of revenge and murder. The court decided that there were no proofs of his guilt, but sufficient of presumptive testimony to condemn him to the gallies for life.

The Algerines were cruising outside of the Straits, capturing Portuguese vessels.

Several Patriot privateers were cruising at the mouth of the Gut, capturing Spanish vessels.

Hydrophobia.—The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 8th May, 1817, contains the following article:—"There is at length an efficacious remedy against the most terrible of all maladies, madness. This remedy consists of hydroclore (liquid oxygenated muriatic acid) used internally as well as externally; the wounds caused by the bite of mad animals are to be washed with it. This substance will destroy the hydrophobia poison, even when used several days after the fatal bite. Numerous cures, incontestible and authentic, which have been effected by this extremely simple method, in the great hospitals of Lombardy, leave no doubt as to the power of this specific.

The sale of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's fine estate at Oathlands, is effected. Mr. Hughes Ball has become the purchaser. This fine property, it is said, has sold for the sum of £150,000, and about £30,000 valuation of the timber.

According to Aslinshead, the following ordinance for punishing seamen was issued by Richard Cœur de Lion:—"If any man be taken with theft or pickery, and thereof convicted, he shall have his head polled, and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he may be thereby known for a thief, and at the next arrival of the ships to any land, be put forth of the company to seek his adventures, without all hope of return to his fellows."

Foresight.—The overthrow of some persons' fortunes, and the sudden rise of those of others, are worthy subjects of reflection; consequently, says a French observer, I never give alms to a beggar, without saying to him, "Friend, think of me, if you happen to become a minister, a director, or a deputy."

We are informed, that Mr. Thomas Knight, of Alton, Hantz, has in his possession an original document, under the sign manual of King Charles the First, the purport of which is, to ask the loan of £20 towards raising, by voluntary means, £100,000, for the defence of the realm, then threatened to be invaded by the Scottish nation. The document has been retained by Mr. Knight and his ancestors ever since, and is in a most perfect state of preservation.

Baron Fain, formerly private secretary to Napoleon, and also Count Segur, formerly chamberlain, have published Histories of the Grand Army, and Life of Napoleon, which excite considerable attention.

The ceremonies and honors paid to La Fayette in this country, are carefully reprinted in the French Journals of the liberal party.

Count Romanzoff has sent out travellers from the eastern coast of Asia, to cross the ice to America.

Numerous Family.—According to an authority quoted by Browne Willis, "Dame Hester Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Temple, Lord of the Manor of Stow, lived to see above 700 of her own descendants among whom were no fewer than nine daughters, all married to gentlemen of good fortunes and families. She was born at Latimers, in 1568, and died in 1656."

Fine sand has been observed 300 miles from the coast of Africa, after having been carried that distance by the wind.

Two snow white rats, of the common size, have been presented to the Alexandria Museum. Their eyes are said to be uncommonly large, of a deep red color, and sparkling like brilliant beads. Their feet are as delicately covered as the hands of an infant, and their action, is as whimsical as that of a monkey.

It is worthy of remark, says the Liverpool Advertiser of the 4th of December,—that the four last New-York packets, the Wm. Thompson, John Wells, Florida, and Leeds, have made the passage from New-York to Liverpool in 21 days. The fifth, the Corinthian, made it in 22; but easterly winds prevailed during the greater part of the voyage.

Why Wives can make no Wills.

Men dying make their wills; why cannot wives?
Because wives have their wills during their lives. R. HUGMAN, 1628.

Arrived at Beaufort, N. C. 25th ult. schr. Rambler, Sheldon, of Providence, R. I. Sailed from Savannah for the former place 19th Dec. 23d, at 10 A. M. lat. 34, 40, long. 75, 30, the vessel was discovered to be on fire, near the cambouse, under deck. Blowing a gale at the time, every exertion was made by cutting up the deck and throwing water to extinguish the fire, but proved ineffectual.—Then proceeded, by stopping up the hold with beds, blankets and loose sails, to smother it, but such progress had it made, it was kept under with great difficulty although the deck was kept wet the whole time.—Threw over most of her deck load (41 bales of cotton) in order to prepare the boats for launching, expecting every moment to be driven to them; then crowded all sail and stood in for land. At 11 P. M. made Cape Look Out light, weather being moderate; next day at six o'clock P. M. took a pilot off the port and came to anchor. At day light next morning went up to town, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, although it had burnt off the beams underneath, from the hatch to the foremast, and about 50 bales of cotton damaged. The whole loss sustained, is estimated at $4000.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

The city is about to lose the beautiful promenade of Vauxhall Garden. Mr. Burd, the proprietor of the ground, has contracted for building seven elegant houses on the Walnut street front, and has petitioned the councils to pave that street from Thirteenth to Broad street. He proposes making the side-walk on the square seven feet wider than at present.

The Mayor's Court, in this city, have sentenced Hiram Smith, Maria Smith, Aaron Adams, and John Hyde, for attempting to rescue a blackman from the Sheriff's officers. Hiram Smith and his wife Maria, were each sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and each fined $50, with costs; Aaron Adams and John Hide, were sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and each fined $20 and the costs of prosecution.

Trenton State Bank.—It is stated in the National Gazette that the *State Bank at Trenton*, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, continues to redeem its notes with specie, or other current money, whenever they are presented for payment. They are also received in the other bank at Trenton, in payment of debts and on deposit.

The amount of money due to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for unpatented lands due and unpaid is stated at upwards of *one million five hundred thousand* dollars. A large portion of this money is due by persons who are well able to pay; or rather who are wealthy.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of Philadelphia, have declared a dividend, of three per cent. on the first and second classes, and two and a half per cent. on the third class of the stock, for the same period.

William Clark, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania.

It is stated in the Report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of the 10th inst. that the quantity of coal on the land of the company is supposed to be equal to a four sided prism of 500 feet on each side, and seven miles in length; the largest body of coal known.

The United States Bank, on Tuesday, invested one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, 4½ per cent stock, on account of General La Fayette.

The rapid increase of newspapers in the east is worthy of notice. In the state of Maine there are now published twenty-four gazettes where four years ago there were only seven.

The amount of the present appropriation proposed for the continuation of the Cumberland Road is 150,000 dollars.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier mentions the arrival in that city of the Rev. Mr. Hogan and lady, to spend a part of the winter, at No. 74, Church street.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. Peter Benson, Esq. was elected Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, at Cincinnati, Ohio, about to be reorganized.

The quantity of land ceded by the Quapaws, in the treaty entered into between them and the United States Commissioner, in November last, is computed at 2,249,000 acres.

The celebrated Joseph Lancaster is at Caraccas, engaged in teaching his system of education. But from one of his publications, it would appear that he meets with poor success. He complains of want of room, want of friends, and want of scholars—having only 50 instead of 500, which he expected.

The steam-boat North Carolina, from Fayetteville, ran on a "snag" and sunk, 10 miles above Wilmington.

At New-Orleans, since 1815, have been enrolled 125 steam boats, 65 of which are not now in the district, leaving 60 employed in the river trade, the tonnage of which is 10,829 tons.

Twenty-two revolutionary veterans dined together at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on last Christmas day, whose combined ages amounted to one thousand four hundred and ninety years.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser states, that the Louisiana Insurance Company has paid losses during the last six years, to the amount of *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, and has given dividends for the same period of time, of *forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents* per share, per annum, on one hundred dollars paid in.

The varioloid has made its appearance in Irish Creek settlement, Northumberland county, (Pa.) in the family of Mr. Taylor, who died with it; and at this time nine in number are confined with it, and we understand some of them are in danger.

At a court of oyer and terminer, held in Schenectady, N.Y. John F. Van Patten was convicted for the murder of Mrs. Schermerhorn, on the 4th of October last, and sentenced to be hung Feb. 26, 1825.

The gentleman who, after having been fifty years united in the bands of wedlock, is said to have *forgot that he was ever married*, must have been blessed with a wife of ten thousand!

The present laws of Virginia prohibit the marriage of a man with a former wife's sister, or with a brother's widow. A bill was brought lately in the legislature for the repeal of this restriction. It was rejected—Ayes 37—noes 108.

Utica (N. Y.) has a population of 4562 inhabitants; of which 2461 are males, and 2201 females. In 1823, there were only 3851 inhabitants, making an increase in one year of 877.

It is stated in the Boston Palladium, that the American merchants at Porto Rico disapprove of the conduct of Com. Porter at Fayardo.

On the 3d inst. the house of Mr. Worthington Gale, in Savannah, was destroyed by fire. A boy was killed, and a gentleman and another boy considerably injured, by the falling of part of the wall of the building.

The Rev. R. C. Maturin, author of 'Bertram,' 'Women,' and other works of note, Rector of St. Peter's, Dublin, died on the 30th October last. He was an eccentric man.

A bill for cutting a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, has passed the senate of Kentucky. Much exultation is expressed in the papers in consequence of that event.

So offensive was the conduct of Mr. Anduaga, the late Minister of Spain at Washington, that Mr. Nelson, the American Minister at Madrid, was instructed to make a representation of it to the Spanish government.

Execution.—Jason Treadwell was executed at Montrose, Pa. on the 13th inst. for the murder of Oliver Harper, in May last. He died without making any confession, and to the last moment declared himself innocent of the crime for which he suffered. He maintained the same hardened indifference, which had characterised him during, and subsequent to his trial and conviction.

In Lebanon, Pa. a few days since, while a child of Mr. Albert Gardener, was amusing itself by the fire, at school, in the intermission, its clothes took fire, and so shockingly was it burnt, that it expired in about four hours.

On Friday week, while Mr. Benjamin Jerome, of New London, (Conn.) aged 77, was walking near the beach, in close conversation with his son, who was on a visit to his aged parent, he suddenly stopped, and laying his hands on the shoulder of his son, remarked that he was faint, and instantly dropped down and expired.

There has been a neat little volume called the "*Grecian Wreath*," presented by the "Grecian Ladies" of New York to the Apprentices' Library in that city. In the year 1822, some ladies of New York caused a Greek cross, fifty feet high, to be planted on the heights of Brooklyn, and a golden medal was awarded to any one who would ascertain of what material the Grecian wreath of victory was composed, with which it was intended to surmount the cross. The publications of the various competitors for this honour make up the contents of the present volume—the profits of which are to be appropriated by the ladies to present to the Grecian Senate an Eagle of gold standing on a pedestal of stone taken from Bunker's Hill.

A few days since, Ezekiel Wilson, aged about 15 years, was unfortunately shot at a shooting-match, at Mr. Stone's tavern, in Elizabethtown, Upper Canada. The party were firing along the end of a building; some boys were behind it, from whence they ran, whenever a shot was made, to examine its effect. Being thus situated, and rather impatient that no one fired, this boy popped his head from behind the building, to see what should be the cause; at this moment a person in the act of firing discharged his piece, and the ball entered the lad's head, passing through the brain. Thus wounded, he remained in an apparent insensible state for about twenty-four hours, and then expired.

Canadian Modesty.—We observe in a Philadelphia paper the following remark of the Montreal Herald on the President's message:

"This annual document is always interesting to British subjects, but especially to that portion of them whose lot it is to reside in the more immediate neighbourhood of a country *pretending* to vie with *us* in all the civil and military arts."

The United States *pretending* to vie with Lower Canada! *N. H. Journal*

The Governor of Florida congratulates the legislature in assembling for the first time at the new seat of government. He states that a treaty has been concluded with the Floridian Indians, by which, with the exception of a few tracts, the whole country is surrendered—that they are all concentrated in the peninsula between the Atlantic and the Gulph Stream, by which the safety of travellers is amply insured—that a reform in the judiciary becomes indispensable, and likewise a general revision of the statutes. Preparations are making to lay out a new road between Pensacola and St. Augustine, for which purpose twenty-three thousand dollars have been appropriated by Congress.

A census, under the state authorities, has recently been taken in Georgia, Alabama, and Missouri, which show the following results:

	1824.	1820.
Georgia.	212,000 Whites.	189,566 Whites.
	162,600 Blacks.	151,423 Blacks.
	374,600	340,989
Alabama,	230,284	127,901
Missouri,	67,347 Whites.	56,364 Whites.
	13,330 Blacks.	10,222 Blacks.
	80,677	66,568

Mr. David Morgan was murdered in Peru, (N. Y.) on the 23d ult. while on his return from the iron works. His horses returning home alone, alarmed his family, and search was immediately made. His body was found near the road, shockingly bruised, his skull fractured, and one arm broken. A short time previous, Morgan prosecuted four Irishmen for robbing his orchard, and recovered $4, at which they were much exasperated, and one of them observed that he (Morgan) had sold his life for $4. This circumstance led to their apprehension, and they have been lodged in the Plattsburgh jail. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, who, after a long investigation, could not agree. A second jury was summoned, who returned a verdict "that David Morgan came to his death by accident."

The Branch Bank of Darien, in Savannah, (Geo.) took fire on the 26th ult. and the Bank, with all the money and papers, were destroyed; among them was about $7,000 in collection notes, about $150,000 in money belonging to the Bank, and about 5 or $6,000 in the bills of the Hamburg Bank, which were deposited. It is not yet known how the fire originated, but I think it must have been through accident. The greatest losers are the owners of the building, Messrs. Holdernes & Bevan.

An aged justice of the peace named Gawin Henry, was convicted at a late court of Dauphin county, (Pa.) of forging an order to the amount of eleven dollars. About 70 witnesses were examined in the case and the trial consumed from its commencement to the sentence, a period of thirty-one days! The Court sentenced the defendant to one week's imprisonment, but the 2d day of his confinement he was pardoned by Gov. Shulze.

Important and latest from Peru.

Gen. Cortes, who came passenger in the schooner Lewis from Alvarado, arrived at this port, gives the following authentic intelligence from Peru: Mr. Santamaria, the Columbian minister resident of Mexico, had received accounts from Callao of the third of November, brought to Acapulco by the brig Pallas, Captain Henry Bermond, from Guanchaco, a port in the province of Trujillo. Bolivar's head-quarters were at Andaguilas, on the road to Cuzco, on the 16th October, having defeated Canterac on Gaumango and Rio Pamdas. Of 6000 men that composed Canterac's army, 1800 had united and were retreating towards Cuzco, to join the remains of La Serna's forces, who had been defeated in the neighborhood of Charcas by the army of Buenos Ayres. This army had taken possession of the province of Potosi, Cochabombs, Orudo, Puno and Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Bolivar himself writes to Mr. Santamaria, assuring him of the speedy termination of the campaign, as a Chilian army was marching from Arica to join that of Peru and Buenos Ayres. The reinforcements from Carthagena, St. Martha and Puerto Cabello had arrived at Guacho, from Panama; whence also had been shipped a million and a half of dollars for the army in Peru. Lima was occupied by the patriots, and Callao was blockaded by sea and land, by the combined land and naval forces, the latter being under the command of commodore Blanco, of the Chilian service.

The Spanish ship Asia and brig of war Achilles had made an attempt to escape from Callao, but being pursued by the Peruvian and Chillian squadron, returned to port, which so exasperated the commandant of Callao, that he opened a fire on them from the batteries, wishing to force them to a decisive engagement.

MEXICO.—Mexican papers to the 15th ult. and letters from Alvarado to the 16th, have been received. The government, (of which that of the United States is the model,) is fast settling down into something solid and regular. The states are now engaged in forming constitutions, and the federal constitution gives great joy and satisfaction. The death of Iturbide has left them without any thing to fear from foreign or domestic royality, and no one any longer dreams of injury or trouble from Spain. The yellow fever prevails at Alvarado, and many persons from this country have died—generally while waiting for passports, which, it is said, should be procured from the Mexican Minister before leaving this country. The commercial laws are much complained of, and it is thought their defects will not be remedied until the arrival of an American Minister there. [A Minister will be appointed immediately after the Presidential election.]

PIRACY.—The following particulars of the piracy and murder on board the brig Laura Ann, captain Shaw, we copy from the New Haven Journal—they are related by George Browne, the only survivor:

"The pirates, after having robbed the vessel of every thing they could carry away, threw overboard the greater part of the cargo, consisting of jerked beef, &c. They then called captain Shaw out of the cabin, where they had confined him, and, without ceremony or delay, hung him—next the first mate, Wm. Smith, of Stonington—next the second mate, Mr. Caswell; and after him, the following seamen, having first lacerated them in a cruel manner with their swords, viz. John Leman, Isaac Willis, Newman T. Monson, —— Piere, —— Speckman, and —— Thompson. Browne had concealed himself below, and though they made diligent search for him, they failed in their object, set fire to the vessel, and left her. Browne remained in his lurking place until driven from it by the fire, when he committed himself to the waves, amidst numerous sharks, less ferocious than those who had just devoured his companions. He reached the shore unmolested, and on his arrival in the Havana, went on board the schr. Porpoise, in which he arrived at New York."

Captain Ridgway, from St. Thomas, (Dec. 24,) informs, that about ten days before he sailed, a desperate gang of thieves and pirates, fifteen or twenty in number, had been arrested, and would be tried after the holidays. Among them were some old offenders. It appears to have been their intention to supply themselves with goods and money from the stores and iron chests in that place, and to take possession of two or three of the best vessels in the harbour to carry off their booty. Two vessels had already been selected for this purpose, viz. the new schooner Joanna Hamilton, and brig Morris, Williams, both of Baltimore. Part of their number, under pretext of wanting passages, actually shipped on board with a view to assist in capturing them immediately after sailing. They had a small sloop belonging to one of the leaders, which was to take out men and arms to effect their object. The same sloop was afterwards captured, with five of her crew, by a Danish sloop of war. Captain R. adds, that too much praise cannot be bestowed on Gov. Van Scholton, of St. Thomas, to whose vigilance the public are indebted for the timely arrest of those outcasts of society.

SUPPOSED PIRACY.—The ship Louisa, from Providence for New Orleans, put into Savannah on the 11th instant. In company with two brigs off the Hole in the Wall, fell in with a suspicious looking schooner, who fired several guns in order to bring the ship and brigs to. On consultation and in conjunction with the captains of the brigs, the captain of the Louisa, gave battle to the schr. and in a few minutes she struck her flag. A boat was then despatched by captain Bowen of the brig Florida, and two men from the schooner brought on board, where they were detained for some time, and then suffered to depart. The weather being calm the next day, a black looking sloop was seen, with a launch full of men, leaving the shore and going on board the schooner, when a breeze sprung up, and the captain of the Louisa bore off for Savannah. The suspicious schooner had on her stern "*Fame of Philad.*" and the captain, when taken, called himself Jacob Silbert of Philadelphia, 15 days out, bound to Alvarado. The Fame, when she left this port, had *two* guns; and when this affair happened, there were *four* on board of her. These circumstances produce a strong suspicion that the Fame had been captured by the pirates, and that the individual who assumed the name of captain Silbert, was one of the piratical gang. The Fame was cleared out from this port for Alvarado, December 16, by J. Beylle & Co.

MUTINY.—By the brig Monroe, from St. Thomas, we have received the following extract of a letter from St. Johns, Porto Rico, dated Dec. 29, 1824:

"The brig Lancaster, Donaldson, on her passage from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, had a mutiny on board, during which, the captain was seized by the throat, and would have been murdered had it not been for the timely assistance of the mate. After a struggle for some time, the master, mate and passengers secured the ringleaders, one of whom had a musket, and ball catridges. Kelly (one of the gang) after being in irons, confessed that we might thank God, he was under arrest, for if he had his liberty only for one half hour longer, he would have murdered both the captain and mate, hove the passengers overboard, released his shipmates and assumed the command of the brig. No doubt this was the plan. Four of the mutineers are in the fort at St. Johns, P. R. The first United States' vessel will take them home. Messrs. Barnes, Jarval, and Lines, passengers, got out the boat and went on board the Sea Horse, and obtained three men. Next day the brig arrived at St. Johns. The master and mate were much hurt in the struggle."

CONGRESS.—In the senate, on Tuesday, the bill for the security of the public money in the hands of clerks of courts, attorneys and marshals, was ordered to a third reading.—Mr. Johnson presented a memorial for a canal from Lake Ponchartrain to the Mississippi river.

In the house of representatives, Mr. M'Lane reported bills making appropriations for the support of the army and navy for the present year.

A resolution was adopted, appointing Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Blair, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Ellis, to prepare and report rules for the government of the house in the approaching election of president.

By a vote of 93 to 82, the bill to extend the national road was ordered to a third reading.

A report from the Secretary of State informs congress, that the Mexican government assents to the western boundary of the United States, as established in the Florida treaty with Spain, and would readily co-operate in the measures necessary for carrying that article into execution, in concert with the United States. The postponements of the mission to Mexico have delayed the proposal of definite arrangements with that government upon the subject.

The Secretary of the Navy reports to congress, that hemp may be cultivated in the United States to any extent which our necessities may require; that, in the present mode of cultivation, there are some errors, which may readily be corrected when more attention is paid to it; that, in its natural state, it is, in all important qualities, equal to that which we are in the habit of importing; that it is injured in the mode of rotting and preparing it for manufacture; that, if sown thicker on the ground, water-rotted, and prepared with care, it will be, for all purposes, equal to any other; that canvas, cables and cordage, manufactured out of it, as now cultivated, are inferior in color, strength and durability, to those manufactured from imported hemp, and consequently, are not as safe or proper for use in the navy; and that this

the reason, and the only reason, "why canvas, cables and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials."

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains the following interesting intelligence:—

"The house of representatives, yesterday, found itself engaged upon a new subject—not a principle, but a new application of a principle, viz. a proposition to subscribe to the stock of the Chesapeake Canal, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. After the exposition of the views of the Committee, by Mr. Hemphill, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of four votes. The day being very unpleasant, the House was rather thin, and it is probable that 30 more votes will be given on the third reading of the bill, than were on the question of its engrossment. These thirty votes may be supposed to be equally divided upon the bill.

"It is said, however, that a majority of the 30 are in favor of it. It is probable, therefore, that the bill will pass the house—but this is probable only, being by no means certain.

"The decision of yesterday, if sustained, will be one of the most interesting which has been made in Congress for many years. The object is of high importance, in a national point of view, as a measure of defence and precaution—of infinite importance in war, and of little less, in another sense, in peace."

United States Penal Law.—We give the following summary of the provisions of the bill now before congress, to punish crimes committed against the United States:

1. Burning dock-yards, or houses therein, *death*.
2. Burning beacons, ship timber, &c. $5000 fine.
3. Murder or rape on the high seas, *death*.
4. Theft, or running away with a vessel, do.
5. Breaking into a vessel, with an intent to rob, or destroying sail, cordage, &c. five years imprisonment and $1000 fine.
6. Receiving stolen money or goods, to be punished by $1000 fine and three years imprisonment.
7. Stealing from a wreck, or luring vessels ashore by means of false lights, fine and imprisonment, not exceeding $5000, and two years imprisonment.
8. Forcing an officer or mariner on shore in foreign parts, $500 fine and six months imprisonment.
9. Setting fire to a ship or destroying her at sea, *death*.
10. Any officer of the United States, who may be guilty of extortion, $500 fine, and one year imprisonment.
11. Perjury, $2000 fine, and five years imprisonment at hard labour. Subornation thereof, one half of said imprisonment.
12. Persons arraigned for crime, and refusing to plead, shall be tried nevertheless, if the charge is not capital.
13. The use of state penitentiaries authorised at the expense of the United States.
14. Security to be required by all the courts, &c.
15. Cashiers, clerks and servants of the Bank of the U. S. or branches, guilty of embezzlement, &c. shall be imprisoned, not exceeding ten years, and pay a fine of $5000.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 16.

"On Thursday, Mr. Duncan presented the petition of numbers of citizens of the city, &c. praying that an act may be passed, incorporating a company to improve the River Delaware. Mr. Winter presented several remonstrances, signed by a number of citizens of Northampton county, remonstrating against the passage of a bill reported in the house of representatives, respecting the measurement of salt, corn, and other articles.

"Petitions were this day presented from several counties, and one by Mr. Groves, praying that an act may be passed incorporating the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Groves, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the petition of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, made a report, concluding with a resolution to continue the bounty of the state to the Pennsylvania Institution for several years. Mr. Smith, from Philadelphia, reported a bill for the security of domestic manufactures, and the encouragement of poor mechanics engaged in them. The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was read a third time and passed."

The citizens of Lancaster County have petitioned the Legislature for an act to incorporate a company to render the river Conestoga navigable from the city of Lancaster to its junction with the Susquehanna.

A woman 93 years old, has petitioned the Pennsylvania Legislature for relief. She states that she accompanied her husband, who, at an early period, enlistened in the continental army, continued throughout the whole war, and was present and participated in most of the conspicuous actions of that eventful period; that, among other employments, she assisted in picking up balls thrown from the enemy's cannon, in order that, to use her own expression, "the enemy might get as good as he sent." She had been the mother of twenty-three children, all of whom were dead.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, is composed of gentlemen of the following occupations:—Farmers, 30; Mechanics, 11; Attorneys at Law, 12; Merchants, 11; Innkeeper, 1; Physicians, 2; Printers, 2; Surveyor, 1; Iron Master, 1.

The public debt of the United States, on the 1st day of October, 1824, amounted to $90,697,071 54. Of the amount then due, there was held—

By the British,	$18,515,764 50
By the Dutch,	3,382,366 46
By all other foreigners	2,072,241 97
Making the total amount held by foreigners,	23,970,372 93
The amount of stock held by domestic creditors, is	66,695,240 90
	$90,665,613 83
Add for stock in transition from and to the several loan offices,	31,457 71
Making the total amount of the public debt, on the 1st October, 1824,	$90,697,071 54

Green-Room Intelligence.

The Circus closed at Baltimore on Monday night. *Tom and Jerry* was the concluding performance. The corps will make a short stay at Washington, where they immediately proceed, and then return again to Philadelphia.

The Managers of the Washington City Theatre are making arrangements to prolong the stay of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes with them.—We believe, from the talents composing the company, and the attention used in bringing forward pieces of sterling merit, that the Managers must have received no small share of remuneration for their exertions, since the Theatre opened there this winter.

Mr. Burroughs, the comedian, has concluded two engagements at the Boston Theatre. His benefit, which took place on Monday, was well attended by the fashionables of the city.

Rossini has been appointed manager of the Italian Opera at Paris.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are happy to have it in our power to say, that we have received another letter from "Omicron," in which he has certainly made good the declaration that he can prove "a very agreeable old fellow," when the humour takes him; for despite of our accustomed gravity, we were insensibly forced to smile at the untoward accidents of "nephew Oscar," and the good-natured prejudices of "Aunt Barbara," whose disgust at the "full-mouthed spatterings of the Belgic tongue," is by no means exclusively confined to herself. The sketches from Oscar's note-book, will be highly acceptable, and we invite the "old gentleman" to furnish us with his own lucubrations as often as he may please.

The entertaining writer of "Desultory Sheets" has politely favoured us with a third number of his interesting papers, which we shall not fail to publish next week.

"Lemicus" may depend on our compliance with his request.

"Moses," "Feramors," and the minor effusion of "G," in our next.

In the second line of the stanzas by "Valmore," for "language," read "langour," an error that escaped us until all the impressions of the outer form were struck off.

M. T.'s remarks concerning the solution given by Mr. Henry, on the question wherein 0 was required to be divided by 0, will be attended to.

A considerable portion of this week's paper is occupied with an article from Blackwood's Magazine, entitled "The Nocturnal Separation." To some readers it may not be acceptable, on account of its length, but nevertheless they are advised that much satisfaction will be derived on a perusal of it, from the interesting variety of incident which it developes, in strong and lively colours, and which is said to be mostly founded on fact.

From the termination of the ballotings which took place at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, for United States' Senator, there is some probability that the vacancy will not be supplied at this session of the Legislature. The Convention will make another trial on Tuesday week. The result of the last contest, is as follows:—

	1st ballot.	Second.	Third.	Fourth
William Marks,	31	34	33	37
Thomas Burnside,	16	17	19	19
John Sergeant,	20	20	20	20
William Darlington,	12	12	14	14
S. D. Ingham,	22	21	22	24
James Todd,	11	9	6	3
Molton C. Rogers,	13	14	14	12
David Scott,	4	2	00	00
George B. Porter,	1	00	00	00

What an abundant source of gratulation it is, to look around and take a survey of the numerous improvements which are carrying on throughout our state. Perhaps the benefits which will result from these efforts, may not immediately be felt, but they will, at no distant period, open a channel of wealth and independence, incalculable and inexhaustible, which will ultimately place Pennsylvania on a footing with her much favoured neighbour, the state of New York. We are pleased to observe the advances making by the Lehigh Coal Company. They have built a large stone tavern, fifty feet by forty, three stories high, with stone stabling for forty horses; a two story stone store, fifty feet by thirty-six; a large frame store; eight saw-mills, two grist-mills, and piers and wharves at Mauch Chunk. They have also erected a strong log pen, capable of holding ten thousand logs. They have made one of the finest turnpike roads in the state, nine miles long, and other roads through their lands, and erected six two story dwellings, a foundry and furnace, about thirty frame buildings and as many log houses, besides a variety of slab buildings, and stabling and barns for upwards of one hundred horses and oxen, a powder magazine, granaries, &c. The effect of these improvements, and of the support of a considerable population by the coal business, has been to establish at Mauch Chunk a market where Philadelphia prices are obtained for almost every thing that a farmer can raise. There being in the immediate vicinity little or no fertile land, the most beneficial effects produced on the agricultural interests of all the surrounding country.

By the annual report of the Watering Committee of Philadelphia, to the Select and Common Councils, read January 15, 1825, it appears that the sum of $42,040 32 was appropriated for laying iron pipes in 1824; of which there was expended 38,475 75. The quantity of iron pipes laid in 1824 was 20,600 feet, and 1055 feet of wooden pipe, besides 2017 feet of wooden pipe used in repairs, which the committee say is little more than half the quantity used in repairs in 1823. The committee having been authorised by councils (by a resolution of the 16th of September last) to contract for such iron pipes as they might deem necessary for the year 1825, not exceeding $20,000, have accordingly contracted for 480 pipes of 12 inches, 206 of 10 inches, 52 of 6 inches, and 110 of 4 inches diameter, amounting to $14,500, and the expenses of laid, laying, &c. will amount to $7,250, which sum it is proposed to raise by loan. The cost of working the wheels and pumps at Fair Mount, falls short of the estimate, the expenses being only three dollars and seventy cents per day, for which, in case it should be required, four millions of gallons of water can be raised, and increased to three times that quantity, without doubling the expenditure. Agreeably to the ordinance of the 3d June, 1824, the purchase of the whole water power of the river Schuylkill, at Fair Mount, was made from the Navigation Company. The value of this property it is difficult to estimate, but it is unquestionably of great importance to the city, and, by proper employment, may be made essentially beneficial to the city revenue. The sale of it to manufacturers, to be used on the Schuylkill, is one mode which will be advantageous; and another has been suggested, of supplying a canal from the Schuylkill to the Delaware. Both these objects may be accomplished; but, without a more extensive knowledge than the committee at present possess, they do not venture to express any opinion upon the best mode of employing it. The gradual but certain increase of the water rents leads to the pleasing prospect, that they will, in a few years, with the addition of what may be sold to adjoining districts, go very far towards relieving the city from its present taxes. The certain progress of the sinking fund will in a few years relieve the city debt, and at the same time the heavy appropriation for its interest, which amounts to full one half of the city taxes. The increase of the water rents, during the year 1824, was $1086 50.

Hayti.—The following is extracted from a letter written by a native of New England, now a citizen of Hayti.

"It is to be regretted that agriculture is at present so much neglected on this island.—The male population are all soldiers and a great part of them are under arms. Many of the others are too lazy to work, and the coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations are going to ruin. Coffee is left to rot under the trees. We have had a great emigration from the United States to this island. If the emigrants will devote themselves to the cultivation of the ground, they can soon become rich.—The people here are very polite and generally better dressed than the people of the United States. The French and Spanish are the principal languages, but some Congo or Guinea is spoken. This a fine field for the botanist. The fig, pomegranate, orange, lime, and clove trees, which grow here luxuriantly, and the pepper, of which we have various species, are among the more useful vegetable productions. The mineralogy of the island is interesting. We have several volcanic mountains. There are on the island mines of gold and silver, but they are not permitted to be worked, as the policy of the nation is thought to require that its wealth should be obtained by the cultivation of the soil, which is very productive, and yields an ample reward to industry."

The following communication embraces a prospectus of the institution of a Boys' school at Kimberton, on a plan that will certainly succeed. It is not Lancasterian, because the scholars are not to be taught by one another; at least not so mainly as that system contemplates. It is not a Fellenburgh school, because *labour* is no part of the business, but *allowed as the amusement and recreation of children.* It is, as the proposal expresses it, an attempt to glean and adopt such parts of every system as are applicable and valuable, with a view of giving boys a liberal education without that single dependance upon the school room, as is usual. Every one knows that a greater indulgence cannot be given to an active boy, than to allow him, occasionally, to take a part with men in their employments—and if such boys are among men whose duty will enjoin the extension of the necessary care to instruct and guard them from danger, we can readily believe they will acquire a knowledge of mechanical operations—of gardening, husbandry, &c.—that may be useful, in addition to the branches usually taught in Boarding Schools.

We are informed, by Emmor Kimber, that as soon as the number of scholars will defray the expense, they intend to introduce a Latin teacher, and generally to extend the plan, in proportion to the wants of the children.

Kimberton, 1st mo. 18th, 1825.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS—It is believed to be a defect in every system of education, and particularly in Boarding Schools, when boys are left too much alone, or to themselves, and have too much idle time: and that it may be remedied by having suitable employment, suitable objects to interest and engage their attention in the recess of school, and a proper number of assistants in the care, and in teaching. If this is correct, then a small school, under the care of one man, is defective, because one man cannot be always with his pupils. And besides, as a small school will not afford means, I am aware that a small school, however desirable on some accounts, will not perfect, and fully develop the advantages to be derived from the following plan. Nevertheless, upon the solicitation of many friends, we have concluded to open a school for boys at this place, and without attempting implicitly to follow that of any other institution in Europe or America, avail ourselves of what is practicable and valuable in any or all of them, so far as they may come to our knowledge, and attempt simply to give boys a liberal education, without confining them to their seats in a school room so great a portion of their time, and without that single dependance upon instructions given there, as is usual—allowing sufficient time for relaxation, for rational and manly exercises, which promote health and the vigour of their bodies, but none in which they will be idle, or where a teacher will not be with them as the companion of their walks, their work, their study, and their play. In short, the plan will go to make the trial, whether boys, while at school, cannot be so interested in the garden, on the farm, and among mechanics, that when they return home, they shall have a general knowledge of those subjects, in addition to the branches usually taught in seminaries of learning. And lastly, though not the least important design of the institution, is, so far as idleness corrupts the mind, to preserve children in innocency by teaching them industry, and teaching them too, if we can, that "to be good, is to be happy."

If enquiry be made what we intend to teach, I answer, every thing useful or proper for young people to learn, to fit them for business when they become men; regarding, specially, the particular genius, inclination, and natural capacity of each. Assistant teachers for particular branches may readily be procured, as the number of scholars, and their progress in learning may require. The farmer, the miller, the gardener, and the mechanics employed in the institution, will be instructors each in his own particular department: hence, every operation on the farm, from preparing the ground and sowing the seed, to the packing of flour, the management and feeding of stock, the use of mechanic tools, and the cultivation of an extensive garden, will be open to the observation of the scholars, and claim a due portion of their attention in the recess of their studies.

In government and discipline, we shall depart as widely from the beaten track as in other respects. It is as generally a fault in schools, as in communities, to govern too much. Our plan will go to treat children as rational and intelligent beings, and to teach them to govern themselves, as an important part of what they ought to learn; but when this cannot be effected, and cases of incorrigible offenders unhappily occur, after reasonable efforts to effect a reformation, have proved unavailing, such children, being more likely to injure others than to be benefitted themselves, will be returned to their friends without unnecessary exposure.

After mature reflection, and special regard had to the blessing and aid of a beneficent Creator, "whose heritage children are," we have fitted up a school room, erected a building for work-shops, and are ready to admit such scholars as may be offered by those who approve the foregoing general outline of our plan. And we respectfully request you to communicate this information to those of your friends who take an interest in such subjects, and particularly to parents whose business or professional engagements do not permit them to educate their children at home.

It was at first intended, with a view to accommodate both sexes, to take no scholar over thirteen years of age; that restriction has been taken off, and boys only will be admitted.

Terms, ten dollars entrance money, which will entitle a scholar to the use of mechanic tools, and all the implements of gardening and husbandry, during his stay at school; thirty-five dollars a quarter, payable in advance for tuition, boarding, and washing.—Beds provided at the school without a separate charge, but each boy to furnish his own bedding. Their clothing, including shoes, to be kept in repair, or furnished new, if required, and the expense charged. And when the studious and industrious habits, and general good behaviour of scholars who are old enough to ride on horse-back, shall merit indulgence, a charge, not exceeding five dollars a year, will be made to defray the expense of keeping two horses for their occasional accommodation.

From your friend, EMMOR KIMBER.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. held 12th mo. 30, 1824, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—William Rawle.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph M. Paul, Jonas Preston.

Treasurer—Henry Troth.

Secretaries—Samuel Mason, Jr. F. P. Allee.

Counsellors—John Sergeant, Wm. Rawle, Jr. J. C. Lowber, J. P. Norris, Jr. D. P. Brown, A. M'Donald, Joseph W. Howland, of Montgomery, Matthias Morris, Bucks; J. Hopkins, Lancaster; Samuel Edwards, Delaware; Samuel Sirgreaves, Northampton; —— Barnitz, York.

Board of Education—Edward Needles, Lindzey Nicholson, P. Price, Jr. John Field, B. M. Hollingshead, Joseph M. Truman, Isaac Barton, Thomas Parker, Jr. Samuel White, S. C. Atkinson, Townsend Sharpless, Edwin P. Allee, Marshal Atmore.

Electing Committee—Benjamin Creason, Robert Murphy, Samuel White, James Cox, M. Atmore, Thomas Earle, J. M. Truman, P. Stackhouse, J. Bunting, Joseph Evans.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 14.

DEATH OF GENERAL HARPER.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the sudden death of General ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, who yesterday delivered one of the most eloquent addresses to the Jury empanelled in the Henry's case, ever listened to—was last night as cheerful and animated as he always is at the Assembly—this morning ate his breakfast, and as he was reading the newspaper fell from his chair and expired.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Lines on the Death of JAMES R. CLAYTON, who died on the 16th instant.

Once more our ear is arrested with the sound
Of Death, who spreads his ravages around!
A man is gone, whose worth was manifest
To those, most plainly, who have known him best:
Assist! kind Muse, assist my feeble lay,
To tell his virtues and his worth portray;
Honest, generous, manly and sincere—
Belov'd by all—to all who knew him dear!
But, ah! sweet partner of his hopes and fears,
Young widow'd mother! many are the tears
Of sympathy, which will unbidden flow
From those whose hearts can feel another's woes
Alas! he's gone—an angel could not save
Thy much-lov'd husband from the gloomy grave!
But, (pleasing thought!) we do not leave him here—
His soul now revels in a brighter sphere!
Trust in thy God! on whom thou can'st depend,
As "orphan's guardian and a widow's friend!"
And may thy son henceforth a blessing prove—
Yield filial duty for maternal love!

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Henry White, Mr. ANDREW MOORE, to Miss CAROLINE MONTIER, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. S. M. Coombs, Mr. CHARLES S. SNYDER, to Miss SARAH S. COMER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst. in New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Parkinson, Mr. THOMAS MONROE, of Philadelphia, to Miss HARRIET HAYES, of Troy, N. Y.

On the 30th ult. at Bristol, Pa. by Samuel Allen, Esq. Mr. LEWIS DUNGAN, to Miss SARAH HOLMES, daughter of John Holmes, Esq. of Holmesburg, Philadelphia County.

On Saturday evening, the 18th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, Mr. JOHN HILL, of New-York, to Miss MATILDA COCHRAN, a resident of this city.

On Monday evening, the 9th inst, by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. GEORGE RICKETTS, to Miss MARY GRANT, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN POMROY, to Miss ADELINE, daughter of Mr. Joseph Randall.

DIED,

On the 20th instant, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, aged 33 years. His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are particularly invited to attend his Funeral, at 3 o'clock this Afternoon, from his late residence, No. 220 Noble street, fifth door east from Sixth street, without any further invitation.

On Sunday morning, the 10th inst. Mr. WILLIAM KRYDER, in the 57th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, in this city, Captain DANIEL SMITH, of Port Elizabeth, N. J. aged 48.

On the 9th inst. at Norfolk, Va. Mr. JOHN BARTHOLOMEWS, formerly of this city, aged 23.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE SOLOMON, of this city.

On Sunday morning, the 16th inst. in the 43d year of his age, Mr. EDWARD DUFFIELD.

On the 13th inst. aged 93 years, Mrs. HANNAH BIDDLE, widow of the late Charles Biddle, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. PAUL WILEY, in the 33d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, ELIZABETH NEWTON, in the 18th year of her age.

On Thursday, the 20th inst. Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, in the 33d year of his age.

At Baltimore, on the 17th inst. JACOB WAGNER, Esq. aged 83 years, a native of Philadelphia, formerly chief clerk in the department of state, and late editor and proprietor of the Baltimore Federal Republican.

On the 16th inst. at Frankford, Philadelphia county, Mrs. SARAH, relict of the late Benj. M. Worrell.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE M'MULLIN, of the District of Southwark.

On the 23d Nov. at Fort Jackson, Plaquemin Bend, Mississippi river, HELEN, wife of Lieut. Richard Delafield, of the U. S. Engineers, and daughter of the late Andrew Summers, of Philadelphia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15. Schr. Lewis, Harman, Alvarado, 18 days, Cochineal
Brig Lima, Thurston, Havana, 16 days, Coffee, &c.
17. Schr. Sharon, Israel, Alvarado, 18 days, Cochineal.
21. Schr. Sophia, Collinson, Alvarado, Cochineal.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 19. Ship Ohio, Graves, New Orleans.
19. Brig Lima, Thurston, Havana.
20. Ship Governor Hawkins, Dunton, Havana.
Brig Columbia, Singer, St. Thomas.

Wheel Wright's Shop TO LET.

A SHOP near the S. W. corner of Market and Schuylkill Sixth Streets (where a Wheel Wright is much wanted) can be had by a good workman on very favourable terms. Enquire at the Blacksmith's Shop adjoining.
jan 22—3t* D. BARNARD & CO.

IRISH LINENS.

THE Subscriber will open this morning, an extensive and complete assortment of Cambrik, Housewife, and other approved bleaches of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens.

Also on hand, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Cambric, Jaconet, and Book Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do. Stream Lawns and Long Cloth Muslins, plain and figured India Mull do. Bombazeens, Bombazets and Norwich Crapes, white, red, and yellow Flannels, Baizes, &c.

And recently received, an additional assortment of Silk Goods, consisting of Lavantines, Florences, plain, figured and shaded Gros de Naples and Gros d'Etc, Lutestrings, Sextuahaws and Sarsnets, plain coloured India and assorted French Satins, white Gros de Naples and Bonnet Silks, figured and plain Satin and Mantua Ribands, Gauze, Crape Lisse and figured Fancy Hdkfs. German Flag and Bandanno do. Gros d'Ree Robes, &c.

HENRY C. CORBIT.
1st mo 23—4tif No. 40 South Second Street.

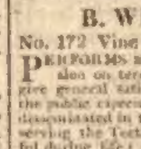
NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, which he is disposed to sell at the most reduced prices.

M. HAFFELFINGER.
No. 66 North Sixth street, near Arch.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the city gratis.
Jan. 22—3t*

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,



WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city —*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order.
jan 22—tf

TO MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyers and Scourers, No. 302 1-2 Arch, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they Dye, Restore, and Re-fold Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent. jan 22—tf

This day is Published by J. Mortimer,
No. 74 South Second Street,
THE CABINET,

OR, Works of Darkness brought to light. Being a retrospect of the anti-christian conduct of some of the leading characters in the society of Friends, towards Elias Hicks. To which is added the proposed Quaker Creed! and an Appendix, containing some remarks on Thomas Eddy's Letter and his "Facts and Observations," with A Glance at passing events.

"Whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness, shall be heard in the light: and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets, shall be proclaimed upon the house tops."—Second Edition, revised and corrected.
jan 22—1t*

HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Hardware and Cutlery received per ship Tuscarora and other late arrivals from Liverpool, consisting of Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket and Pruning Knives; Shoe and Butcher Knives, Anvils, (1) Blistered and Cast Steel, Chest, Cupboard and Pad Locks, &c. &c.

For Sale by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
jan. 22—tf No. 149 Market Street.

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist,*
No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life, will cheerfully give information and advice gratis
jan. 22—tf

CONSUMPSIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to bestow.—The ills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a speedy protract of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the diseases, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the ports, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives a smith to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coates and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second street, THOMAS CAVE, 220 Market street, &c.
Jan 22—tf

JOHN CLULEY,
No. 73 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURES Wire Fenders of various Patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out Flies, Brass Wire Work for Libraries, Book-Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire-Work for Aviaries, Cellar Windows, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Sand Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

Old Fenders repaired and painted at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and despatch. jan. 22—6t

THE BEREAN.

THE BEREAN, with Scripture and common sense for its guides, examines freely the opinions and practices of the religious professors of the present day. Bound to no sect, *as a sect*, nor to any creed, or set of opinions, *because supported by great names*, he endeavors to practice the excellent advice of the Apostle,

"*Prove* all things; hold fast that which is *good*."

With the Bible in his hand, the 'Berean' contends for what he believes to be the faith "once delivered to the saints"—a faith both simple and practical, and within the compass of the humblest perceptions. Controversy in the commonly accepted sense, and opinions having no bearing on *practice*, he freely abandons to polemical orators.

The 'Berean' judges no man; he condemns no man unless already condemned by his *actions*. If is here that genuine *heresy* is seated. Actions therefore he will closely try—to actions he will closely pass the infallible rule "*By their fruits ye shall know them.*"

The work is executed in the best manner. Each number consists of sixteen large octavo pages, in brevier type, and is issued every two weeks. Price two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Twenty numbers have been already issued, which can be furnished to those who may subscribe at this time or in future.

THE EDITOR.

Orders from any part of the United States, post paid, enclosing the amount of subscription, will be promptly attended to by the subscribers or their agents.

*** Editors of papers who may receive this advertisement and give the same three insertions, shall be entitled to our thanks, and a volume of the work.

MENDENHALL & WALTERS.
Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 15, 1825. [jan 22—3t

TAKE NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming members of the Second Montgomery Beneficial Society, formed upon an economical plan, are informed that the Electing Committee sit every Thursday evening, from seven until 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving applications, at John Wilson's Tavern, No. 13 Chesnut street. Applications received at either of the houses of the following gentlemen, who compose the committee:—D. Adams, No. 116 North Second street; D. H. Shourds, No. 92 1-2 Vine street; F. Stiel, No. 14 Green street; Jacob Schneff, No. 204 Market street; James Platt, No. 134 North Thirteenth street; Samuel M. Hess, S. E. corner of Vine and Schuylkill Eighth street; Abraham Vaughorn, Bank street.
jan 22—7t

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviar and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. *DOOR MATS of a superior quality.*—1y

B. D. TOMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 39 South Second-Street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimming, constantly on hand. 17y

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.

KEYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FRANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—6

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 217 Market street.—10s

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 16s—6m*

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 74, North Second street, above Arch street 10s—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 35 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of fashionable Goods of the first quality on hand.—17s

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 38 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—6t 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Building.—17s

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 103 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

Bedding Warehouse,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattrasses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-Keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH. jan 22—s&y

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,
Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 15—tf

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.
Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Callowhill Street Ferry Company are hereby notified, that the President and Trustees of the said Company require all the remainder of the Instalments due on their respective Shares, being the third, fourth and fifth Instalments to be paid on or before the first day of Third Month next, to the Treasurer, REESE MORRIS, at the north-west corner of Fifth and Wood streets, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

By direction of the Trustees.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.
12th Mo. 1, 1824. [nov 30—2m*

NEW CLOTH STORE,
No. 298 Market Street.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at a small advance on auction prices, the following goods:

Superfine,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

RECEIPT FOR A POEM.

How pleasing 'tis, (the poet sings,)
To soar upon the seraph wings
Of exstacy. If you're inclin'd
To taste this banquet of the mind,
The few short rules I here provide,
May help you in your airy ride:
First, with a virgin gray goose quill,
The margin of your paper fill
With rhyming phrases, shady bowers,
Pearly dew, and falling showers,
Winding rills, and bubbling fountains,
Pine-clad hills, and cloud-capt mountains,
Adown whose side the torrents roar;
And then the Muse's aid implore.

"Come, gentle Muse, my soul inspire;
Some portion of that strain impart,
Which, *flowing* from great Byron's lyre,
With *glowing* rapture fills the heart!"

If courted thus, the gentle Muse,
Her favours sure will not refuse,
To one who so "divinely sues."
By her inspir'd, you now may rove,
Thro' some dark wood or shady grove;
Or, seated on the cold wet ground,
While all is hush'd, and not a sound
Woos "echo in her airy round,"
You thus describe the scene:

"Each fluttering breeze its pinions folds,
And downy-footed silence holds
Her undisputed reign,
Save when the mournful whippe'rwill,
Wakes echo on the neighb'ring hill,
With oft-repeated strain.

Now, 'bursting thro' a parting cloud,'
Diana's white coursers, *prancing proud*,
Their glorious queen display,
Pouring around her silver light,
With mellow lustre, scarce less bright,
Than doth the god of day."

And now a proper time 'twill be
To introduce your "cher ami:"
Some female friend—no matter who;
But if her name be Peg or Sue,
She must be christen'd o'er again,
Rosina, Rose, or Rosaline;
Her eyes to diamonds then compare—
Her lips to coral—stoutly swear,
Like Cupid's own her Grecian nose is—
Her cheeks like blushing damask roses—
Her teeth——but needless 'tis to trace
The portraiture of ev'ry face
Which poets have extoll'd in rhyme,
From Homer to the present time.

When all these pretty things are said,
The next thing, you must kill her dead,
And when beneath the turf she's laid,
A cypress plant, whose mournful shade
Will mark the spot—or, if you please,
A score or two of willow trees,
As mourners, you may range around,
Whose weeping branches wet the ground;
Then to the list'ning moon complain,
In something like the following strain:

"Now all my blissful days are fled;
My ev'ry earthly joy is laid
Where Rosa's ashes rest!
No comfort can the world bestow—
Not friendship's hand can soothe my woe,
Or ease my tortured breast." D.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander—By inserting the following question, you will oblige your friend J. L.

What number is that which, if you multiply it by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, the product, when added together, will be exactly the multiplicand?

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—A wish having been put forth on your journal of the 24th December last, that some gentleman might please to explain what quotient arises by dividing 0 by 0; and no sufficient explanation having since appeared, I take the liberty of submitting the following:

To give this subject a full solution, it will be necessary, first, to show some explanatory properties; after which, we will proceed to the matter proposed.

Let a = any given quantity at pleasure; then $a - a = 0$, $2a - 2a = 0$, $3a - 3a = 0$, &c. Also, $x - x = 0$, and $v - v = 0$, whatever may be the respective value of x and v.

And $\overline{a - a} \times \overline{a - a} = a - a$, which is evidently $= 0$; hence $0 \times a = 0$. The same appears from $\overline{x - x} \times a = ax - ax$, which is likewise $= 0$.

And $\overline{a - a} \times \overline{2a - 2a} = 2a - 4a + 2a$, which is manifestly $= 0$; hence $0 \times 0 = 0$. The same appears from $\overline{a - a} + \overline{x \times x} = ax - 2ax + ax$, which is $= 0$.

And $a) a - a (= 1 - 1$, which is evidently $= 0$; hence $\frac{0}{a} = 0$. The same appears from $a) x - x (= \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{a} = 0$. This property is easily understood by barely considering that the quantity a is not contained in the numerator 0, any number of times, nor any part of a time; whence the quotient must necessarily be $= 0$.

And $a - a) a (= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 \ldots$ to infinity; hence $\frac{a}{0} =$ infinity. The same appears from $2a - 2a) a (= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ldots$ to infinity; and $x - x) a (= \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{x} \ldots$ to infinity; whose respective sums are manifestly infinite.

This last property is easily understood thus, let $\frac{a}{r}$ represent a fraction, of which let the denominator r be conceived to diminish gradually, while the numerator a remains constant. It is plain, that the smaller r gets, the greater is the quotient; and when r gets extremely small, the quotient gets extremely great; whence it is manifest, that when r becomes infinitely small, the quotient must be infinitely great, that is, in other words, when $r = 0$, the quotient = infinity.

☞ These properties are too plain for any algebraist to be unacquainted with them. But

MIND WHAT FOLLOWS:

$a - a) a - a (= 1$; hence $\frac{0}{a} = 1$.
$a - a) 2a - 2a (= 2$; hence $\frac{0}{a} = 2$.
$a - a) 3a - 3a (= 3$; hence $\frac{0}{a} = 3$.
&c. &c.

Also, $2a - 2a) a - a (= \frac{1}{2}$; hence $\frac{0}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$.
$3a - 3a) a - a (= \frac{1}{3}$; hence $\frac{0}{a} = \frac{1}{3}$.
$5a - 5a) 2a - 2a (= \frac{2}{5}$; hence $\frac{0}{a} = \frac{2}{5}$.
&c. &c.

Hence, then, it appears that 0 divided by 0 produces any thing you please, from the lowest fraction you can conceive, to the highest number that enumeration can reach. And under all its various forms, it is but $\frac{0}{a}$ all the while!! It is not surprising, then, that Bonnycastle and Euler assert with confidence, that 0 divided by 0 produces "some finite quantity;" for it produces not only some finite quantity, but *all* finite quantities whatever. Strangely prolific indeed!

Let us put it into a general shape, thus, $x - x) v - v (= \frac{v}{x}$; that is, $\frac{0}{0} = \frac{v}{x}$.

Here, by expounding v and x respectively, by various values, you find $\frac{0}{0}$ = every thing you can imagine. For instance,

If $v = 1$, and $x = 1$, then $\frac{0}{0} = 1$.
" $v = 6$, and $x = 3$, then $\frac{0}{0} = 2$.
If $v = 0$, and $x = a$, then $\frac{0}{0} = 0$.
" $v = a$, and $x = 0$, then $\frac{0}{0} =$ Infinity.

These two last cases being the two extremes, all others are comprehended between them. Wherefore $\frac{0}{0}$ produces nothing, and every thing severally, and all things collectively. What an incomprehensible subject, under this view of it! No wonder that mathematicians get bewildered in it.

But what am I to do, should $\frac{0}{0}$ really occur to me in the resolution of a rational problem? Am I to give up the object sought, as a thing unattainable, the same as I must sometimes do when I meet $\frac{a}{0}$? Or am I to mould and shape the thing, like a nose of wax, to any form I like? No—neither the one nor the other.

It is time, now, to enter upon the true and rational solution of this elusive difficulty.

SOLUTION.

$x - x = 0$, and $v - v = 0$; then $\overline{x - x} \times \overline{v - v} = 0 \times 0$, p. equal multiplication, that is, $vx - 2vx + vx = 0$. Divide this equation back again by the equation $v - v = 0$, the left side by the left, and the right side by the right, whence $\frac{vx - 2vx + vx}{v - v} = \frac{0}{0}$

p. equal division. From the left side we have $x - x$ p. actual division, whence $x - x = \frac{0}{0}$; what then must $\frac{0}{0}$ be? Obviously 0; so that $x - x = 0$, as it ought to be; for otherwise $x - x$ would be = something, which is absurd; consequently $\frac{0}{0} = 0$.

Who that ever studied Simpson's Algebra, can plead ignorance of this truth. Let any man examine the tenor of the whole process on the first eight or nine pages of the twelfth section (equations of several dimensions) of that distinguished work, and I am confident he will find himself fully satisfied that $\frac{0}{0} = 0$. But, lest going over so many pages might be thought prolix, I beg to refer to one single instance, on the eighth page of the above nine, where the given equation to be solved is $x^4 + x^3 - 29x^2 - 9x + 180 = 0$; and which is there divided by the equation $x^2 - 3 = 0$, the left side by the left, and the right side by the right, (understood,) whence emerges $x^2 + 4x - 17x - 60 - \frac{0}{0} = 0$. And this again is divided by the equation $x - 4 = 0$, the same way, whence arises $x^2 + 8x + 15 - \frac{0}{0} = 0$. And this, in like manner, by the equation $x + 3 = 0$, whence is found $x + 5 - \frac{0}{0} = 0$. Here the author's meaning cannot be mistaken, nor the truth of his principle questioned for a single moment.

Let us see what monstrous consequences would follow from the opposite supposition, namely, that $\frac{0}{0}$ = something, suppose a.

From the first division above, we would have $x^3 + 4x^2 - 17x - 60 - \frac{0}{0} = a$. And this divided by $x^2 - 4 = 0$, gives $x^2 + 8x \times 15 - \frac{a}{0} =$ infinity, which is a glaring absurdity.

I might here ask any algebraist, had he such an equation as this, $x^2 + vx - 12x = 0$, how he would thence find the value of v; and he would readily answer, that he would first divide x, by which he would have $v + v - 12 = 0$, whence he could easily find v to be either 3 or -4; nor would he inquire as to the nature of x, whether it represented an affirmative or a negative quantity, or nothing.

But if I should then tell him that x was $= 0$, would he on that account change his mode of resolution? Certainly he would not—nay, he could not. He would still treat x in the same manner as if it had been a positive quantity. Thus, therefore, $\frac{x^2 + vx - 12x}{x} = \frac{0}{x}$.

Or, $\frac{x^2 + vx - 12x}{x} = \frac{0}{0}$: From either of which we have $v + v - 12 = 0$. Here then it stands universally confessed, that $\frac{0}{0} = 0$.

And now seeing that this principle, in fact, pervades algebraic equations so extensively, who will deny that it is "a matter of great importance" in mathematics?

I can scarcely imagine, that any man, acquainted with algebra, can any longer entertain a doubt on this subject. But should there be any such person, I beg to refer him, for further confirmation, to Simpson's Fluxions, article 249, third case, (page 201) for a splendid instance, among the many which that system affords, and wherein the investigation of a rational astronomical proposition x is involved, and must be exterminated by division, at the same time that $x = 0$. The equation there, is too troublesome for insertion in this place. MARTIN ROCH.

10th January, 1825.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT,

(Corrected every Thursday for the Saturday Eve. Post.)

Bacon,	- -	lb.	$0	6½ a $0	8
Beans,	- -	bush.	1	00 a 1	5
Beef, Philad. Mess,		bbl.	12	00 a 0	00
Do. cargo & prime,		"	8	00 a 9	00
Butter, lump,	-	lb.		10 a	12
Do. salted, insp.		"		8 a	00
Feathers, Amer.		"		32 a	35
Fish, Mackarel, No. 1,		bbl.	5	75 a	00
Flour, wheat, P. s. f.		"	5	00 a	00
Do. rye,	-	"	2	50 a	00
Do. corn meal,		"	2	25 a	00
Do. do.		hhd.	10	50 a	00
Grain, wheat,		bush.	1	00 a	00
Do. rye,		"		40 a	00
Do. corn, Penn.		"		35 a	00
Do. do. southern,		"		32 a	00
Do. oats,		"		30 a	00
Do. barley,		"		60 a	70
Do. bran, double,		"		14 a	15
Lard, Penn.		lb.		10 a	00
Pork, J. & P. mess,		bbl.	13	00 a 0	00

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FOURTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 52 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sorts; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gift Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING declined business and let my stand to Thomas S. Tucker, I recommend him as being worthy the confidence and patronage of my friends and customers. *ABRAHAM HILYARD.*

THOMAS S. TUCKER respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally that he has removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 19 south Third Street, where he has on hand an excellent Assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS*, which he will make up on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1m mo. 1—18*

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Phiny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton and Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 140, Market Street, Philadelphia.

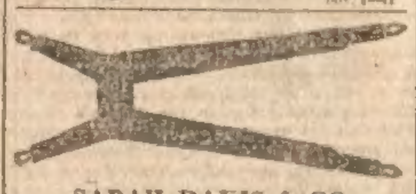
G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

J. S. RUSSELL,
NO. 68,
Chesnut street,
Has for sale a general and handsome Assortment of BRASS, BRONZED and JAPANNED
LAMPS,
adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses & Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov. 1—tf



SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly *J. Davis's* Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes,—Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. nov. 6—3m

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM
AND MENAGERIE.

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—is *Living Animals*, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, a animal of wonderful speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his Keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and is continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the heights of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance, and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stoker.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to ALL 25 cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high, containing four rooms, each 25 feet wide, and 120 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 18—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Anticorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo. 1—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

For the promotion, renovation and nutrition of the Hair.

Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the prevention of the falling off of their Hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of hereditary baldness,) or for the renewal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for the last 20 years: And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Scurf* or *Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will be finally eradicated from the membrane. And, by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and THICK, and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in the possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative would prove essential, inasmuch as it would aid them in preserving that invaluable and highly ornamental natural covering. To those desirous of the embellishment of Whiskers, it will promote their growth.

As a gentle, innocent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of Infants or Children, whose Hair may appear deficient. Prepared by C. A. ELLIOTT, 30 Walnut street, and sold at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 Cents. Also, sold at No. 92, North West corner of Second and Walnut streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House; No. 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, and at No. 80, South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Wholesale purchasers, by applying at 30 Walnut street will receive prompt attention. jan. 1—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative ever known*. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this was offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 16, 1825."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1825."

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th*, 1824."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hoard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retailing some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. 1—tf

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor;
And sorrows then were mine;
When passing through the market place
I saw John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly pass'd, 'twas well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, see his Bird,
And hear the Clock's sweet chime.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

My numbers drew the highest prize,
I do not now repine,
For I have cash to serve a friend
And take my glass of wine;
Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash,
And *Hope* there smiles divine,
Whilst *Justice* welcomes old and young,
Who visit *Fortune's* shrine.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

If you can't buy a whole one, try a half, a quarter, or an eighth—It may make but cannot break you. The following brilliant Lottery will be drawn on the 5th of January ensuing, all in 5 minutes: and the lucky holder of the fifty thousand need not call a second time for the cash. Gibbs is always at *home*.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fifteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

30,000 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets, $6—Halves, $3—Quarters, $1,50—Eighths 75 cents.

Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
NO 44, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Office open every evening until 10 o'clock.

Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Spanish Dollars. jan 8—tf

JOB PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 83 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

ELIAS HICKS'S SERMONS.

PROPOSALS by Joseph and Edward Parker, No. 172 Market Street, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, a series of EXTEMPORANEOUS DISCOURSES by ELIAS HICKS. Delivered at the several Friends' Meetings of Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown, Falls, and Trenton, in 1823, Bucks County, 1824. Taken in short-hand by M. T. C. Gould, Meeth. 1824. Taken in short-hand by M. T. C. Gould.

Conditions.—This work will be printed in octavo, on a fine paper and good type, and will contain 12 sermons and about three hundred pages.—The work will be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and fifty cents per copy.—Any person who procure ten subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the eleventh for their trouble.—The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the publication.—The price to non-subscribers will be two dollars. dec 18—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MOULSON, deceased, will please to present their accounts, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment: and also, all persons having accounts or papers of his in their possession, will please to deliver them to the Subscriber, at No. 58 North Third Street, without delay.

RICHARD S. RISLEY,
dec 18—tf Administrator.

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No. 79 NORTH SECOND STREET, third door above Arch, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Also, Jersey Whips, of superior quality. CHARLES HISDON.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms. dec. 11—3m

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and posting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

NEW SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL D. BREED & SIMON MUDGE, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store, No. 246 Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses, Boys and Children's Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, of the best workmanship and materials, and respectfully solicit that share of patronage which assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction may merit.

dec 25—1y BREED & MUDGE.

HART & FLANAGAN,
PLUMBERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the shop No. 3 WALNUT STREET, (near the Wharf,) where they intend carrying on the business in all its various branches, and all orders entrusted to their care will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

N. B.—The business will also be continued at No. 179 Spruce, near Fifth street. jan. 8—6t*

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER,
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

DRAWING of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 14th Class—New Series, which took place on Wednesday last in this city. Numbers drawn,

47, 4, 29, 8, 54, 33, 22, 30,

Which gave the Capital Prizes therein to the following Numbers, viz.

	Combination.	Order.		
*25322	22 30 33	6 7 8	a prize of	$20,000
* 6059	4 54 30	2 6 7	"	1000
*29368	29 54 33	3 5 6	"	1000
*11411	8 54 22	4 5 7	"	1000
*11679	8 54 30	4 5 8	"	1000
*11390	8 33 22	4 6 7	"	1000
*11658	8 33 30	4 6 8	"	1000
*25322	54 33 22	5 6 7	"	1000
*25343	54 22 30	5 7 8	"	1000
* 6416	47 4 54	1 2 5	"	500
*29641	47 29 54	1 3 5	"	500
*11404	47 8 22	1 4 7	"	500
*30076	47 54 30	1 5 8	"	500
*30011	47 33 30	1 6 8	"	500
* 6008	4 29 33	2 3 6	"	500
* 5168	4 8 54	2 4 5	"	500

Besides many other valuable prizes.

* All sold by P. CANFIELD, No. 120 Chesnut street.

The above prices were sold to sundry persons in whole tickets and shares, and certificates of do. in both city and county.

P. C. has also had the pleasure of paying ONE HALF of the $20,000 prize, and the holders of the Quarter and two Eighths of do. as well as the holders of all the other prizes, are requested to call at his office, 120 Chesnut street, and receive their cash for the same, and take a chance for more CAPITAL PRIZES, soon to be drawn. jan 8—tf

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.
Union Canal Lottery,
15th Class—New Series.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes, Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1	——	10,000	10,000
2	——	5,000	10,000
3	——	2,125	6,375
20	——	1,000	20,000
30	——	500	15,000
52	——	100	5,200
104	——	50	5,200
1,300	——	10	13,000
10,608	——	3	31,824
12,120 Prizes			$205,120
22,100 Blanks,			
34,220 Tickets, at $6.			$205,120

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three Nos. on them; 1456 with two Nos. on; and 10608 with one number. Those tickets with none of the drawn Nos. on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in the wheel on the day of the drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it an a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. will be entitled to $30,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000

Those having on them the 1st, 5th and 8th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2,125

Those 20 having on them he

2d, 6th and 7th,	3d, 6th and 8th,	1
2d, 6th and 8th,	3d, 7th and 8th,	
2d, 7th and 8th,	4th, 5th and 7th,	
3d, 4th and 6th,	4th, 5th and 8th,	
3d, 4th and 7th,	4th, 6th and 7th,	
3d, 4th and 8th,	4th, 6th and 8th,	
3d, 5th and 6th,	4 h, 7th and 8th,	
3d, 5th and 7th,	5th, 6th and 7th,	
3d, 5th and 8th,	5th, 6th and 8th,	
3d, 6th and 7th,	5th, 7th and 8th, each	1000

All others (being 30 tickets) having three of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 500

The 88 tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. & those two, the 4th & 8th, will each be entitled to 100

The 104 tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 6th and 7th, or 8th and 8th, will each be entitled to 80

All others (being 1300) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entit